

# ILLUSTRATED TIMES

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## THE CROWN AND THE CHURCH.

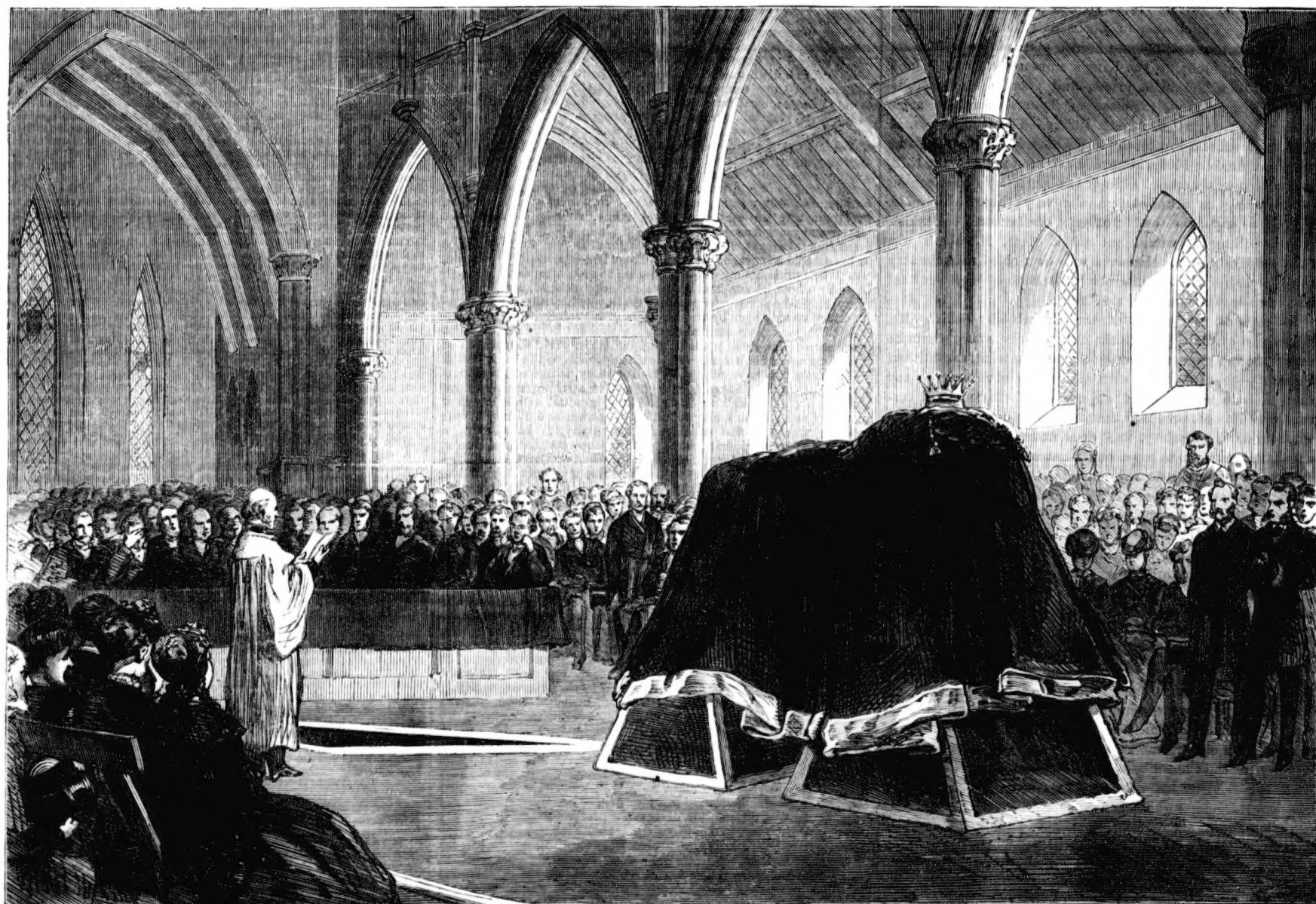
THE letter of Mr. J. M. Gillington, which we publish in another column, is a specimen of the desperate shifts to which our Church friends—unconsciously to themselves, we make no doubt—are reduced in attempting to accomplish the proverbially difficult feat of “running with the hare and hunting with the hounds”—that is, of reconciling the irreconcilable, of securing the advantage of two inconsistent positions at one and the same time. Mr. Gillington mistakes history and misinterprets—or misunderstands, whichever word pleases him best—constitutional law; and on these errors founds claims which never have been admitted in England except for very brief periods under weak and vacillating Sovereigns, and which have certainly never been recognised since the Reformation. He



THE NEW CRYPT UNDER KNOWSLEY CHURCH.

demands, in effect, that the Church of which he is a member—and perhaps a clergyman—shall enjoy the benefits (if benefits they be) accruing to her as the national Church as by law established, and yet be at liberty to regulate her affairs irrespective of the will of the State, represented by the Crown—that is, he claims that the Church shall receive the pay and prestige attendant upon her position as a national institution, and yet be independent of national control.

This is precisely the position that was taken up by the Church of Rome in ancient times, and which was resisted by the greatest and best Sovereigns who have awayed the destinies of England. It is the same doctrine—the independence of the Church of the State save in the matters of pay and privileges, if not of the domination of the State by the Church—for asserting



FUNERAL OF THE LATE EARL OF DERBY: READING THE BURIAL SERVICE IN KNOWSLEY CHURCH.



which Edward I. threatened to turn the Pope's Legate out of his realm, and did compel ecclesiastical dignitaries who had been appointed without his consent to relinquish the office and emoluments to which they had been collated by the then recognised head of the English Church—that is, the Pope. Mr. Gillington may be unable to see that the claim he makes for the Church of a right to settle her own affairs is inconsistent with her position as a law-made and State-supported institution, and therefore the servant and not the co-equal of the State; but it is not the less a fact that the compact into which the Church has entered makes her the servant of the superior power—the State—which selected her to hold the position she does and appointed her to perform certain functions on certain conditions and under certain restraints, in return for which service and submission certain advantages were bestowed; and she cannot retain the one and repudiate the other; she cannot keep the emoluments and refuse to perform the duties or observe the conditions of the compact. We know that there have been countries in which the Roman Catholic Church held the position which Mr. Gillington and others claim for the Church of England now; and we know that, in all Catholic countries, the Romish clergy make such a claim still, though it is admitted in but few, if in any; and assuredly it is not, and we hope never will be, admitted in England so long as a State Church exists here. The same claim, in substance, was made in Scotland some years ago by the party in the northern Establishment which afterwards seceded and formed the Free Church; but no lawyer and no statesman could be found to indorse the demand. And we are persuaded that no statesman will be found in England, in these times, willing to concede such a demand, and thereby render the Church independent of, and in effect dominant over, the State, while retaining State-bestowed pay, power, and prestige.

Mr. Gillington, indeed, seems conscious of the difficulties of the position he assumes, and, to get rid of them, boldly denies the facts of history and the admitted principles of the Constitution. He is even oblivious of such recent matters as the debates on the Irish Church Bill in the last Session of Parliament, during which the supremacy of the Crown over the Church in a peculiar sense was strongly asserted and made much of by the opponents of that measure, with whom, we dare say, Mr. Gillington fully sympathised. But we need not depend upon the authority of lay and reverend members of the House of Peers for the fact that the Crown claims, and receives, the title of "Supreme head of the Church in England." The Act conferring it, or an equivalent enactment, is still in existence, if Mr. Gillington will take the trouble of looking it up. To save him trouble, however, we will refer him to an authority on the subject—the first that comes to hand. In Haydn's "Dictionary of Dates," twelfth edition, page 696, he will find the following passage:—"On Jan. 15, 1535, Henry VIII., by virtue of the Act 26 Hen. VIII., c. 1, formally assumed the style of 'On earth supreme head of the Church of England,' which has been retained by all succeeding Sovereigns. The Bishop of Rochester (Fisher) and the ex-Lord Chancellor (Sir Thomas More), and many others, were beheaded for denying the King's supremacy, in 1535; and in 1578 John Nelson, a priest, and Thomas Sherwood, a young layman, were executed at Tyburn for the same offence." Now, as Elizabeth succeeded to the Crown in 1558, restored the Protestant forms of worship in the same year, and died in 1603, she must have been reigning in 1578, and consequently caused at least two persons to be executed for refusing to acknowledge the very thing which Mr. Gillington says she had "utterly disclaimed." Besides, if Mr. Gillington would but think of it, Elizabeth was the least likely of all Monarchs who ever ruled this country to relinquish a title or disclaim possession of a power that had once been assumed by the Crown.

As regards the right of the Church—by which Mr. Gillington evidently means the clergy, for it is *they* whom he says "are not gagged because they belong to an established Church"—to discuss her own affairs, we have only to say that no one we know of objects to discussion, and certainly we do not, provided that discussion does not overstep the bounds of propriety, and does not tend to provoke an act of disobedience to law; but what we wished to say last week, and what we do say now, is, that some clergymen have overstepped the bounds of propriety, as Mr. Gillington himself admits, in their denunciation of Dr. Temple's appointment to the see of Exeter; and that, if their advice were followed, an act of disobedience to the law would be committed. Their right to discuss and to protest, if they like, is admitted; it is their right to act in opposition to and in defiance of the Crown—that is, of the law—which is disputed. The clergy may talk as much as they please—speech is free in England to cleric as to layman; but both cleric and layman must in action conform to law; and that is all we wish to insist upon.

We must, however, remind Mr. Gillington, and all Churchmen, that the appointment of bishops is a matter that rests, not with the clergy, but with the Crown, and that the controlling of the Church's affairs rests, not with herself, but with the Legislature. Mr. Gillington calls himself "A free Englishman, although a member of the Established Church," and he seems to fancy that the Established Church is as free to deal with what he calls "her own affairs" as are Dissenting bodies with theirs. The first proposition we fully and gladly admit. Churchmen, individually, are as free as Dissenters individually; but the Established Church, as an

Established Church, is not, and, as we think we have shown, cannot be, so free as are Dissenting bodies. The latter can form their own code of doctrine, fashion their own formulas of worship, adopt whatever style of Church government they please, and appoint their own church rulers; whereas the Established Church can do none of these things. Her doctrine, her formulas, her government, and her rulers are appointed for her by the State—that is, by the Legislature; and she can alter them in no iota without the concurrence of the State. Dissenting bodies are simply private associations, in the concerns of which none save members are interested; whereas the Established Church, being a national institution, belongs to the nation, and her affairs are those of the entire community. The law—that is, the State—interferes with Dissenters in no case except where questions of property—*id. est*, of civil rights—arise; but it does interfere with the Church on matters of doctrine and discipline, as the prosecutions now pending against Mr. Bennett, of Frome, and Mr. Voysey, of Healaugh, and numerous other cases that have occurred, show. And, moreover, what the clergy through Convocation have denounced as heresy has, on occasion, been declared perfectly orthodox by the State, speaking through the judicial tribunals, as notably happened in the matter of the "Essays and Reviews," about which we have heard so much of late. From all this it follows that the Established Church is not so free as are Dissenting bodies; and that if she wishes to enjoy like freedom as they enjoy, she must place herself in a similar position—that is, she must cease to be an established Church.

One thing more. We fully sympathise with Mr. Gillington in his denunciation of secular bigots, if such men exist; but we know that the bigotry of laymen, if such a thing exists, is not so obnoxious as the intolerance of ecclesiastics, about the existence of which there can be no question. Clerics always have been intolerant of opposition, and foes of freedom of discussion, save on their own side; and that large numbers of the clergy of the Church of England—though, happily, not all of them—are so still, is proved by the agitation got up about the "Essays and Reviews" and Dr. Temple's nomination to the see of Exeter. In conclusion, we respectfully advise Mr. Gillington to re-read the history of England before he lays down dicta as to Constitutional law, and to revise his Church history generally before he talks of "lay bigotry" alongside of clerical intolerance. Also to compare the working of Dissenting bodies with that of the Established Church as regards choice of officers, forms of worship, church government, and even doctrine, and then to consider whether the Establishment is, or can be, so free as Dissenting bodies, notwithstanding that the members of all are equally subject to civil law. The difference between the Church and Dissenting bodies (and we are anxious to impress this on Mr. Gillington) is that the one is subject to ecclesiastical as well as civil law, whereas the others are not.

#### FUNERAL OF THE LATE EARL OF DERBY.

ON Friday, Oct. 29, at a quiet country church on the Knowsley estate, about seven miles from Liverpool, the remains of the late Earl of Derby were laid in their final resting-place. The funeral ceremony was conducted, from first to last, with a studious avoidance of anything like display; and, but for the universal interest which the event excited, it might have been supposed that the ashes of the distinguished statesman, thrice Prime Minister of England, as they were carried slowly to the grave, were those merely of some local magnate whose name had never penetrated to European Courts. Some surprise, indeed, and some regret, were expressed that an event with which the public deeply sympathised had not about it more of a public character. Corporations expressed a desire to send representatives; the Premier forwarded a happily-worded tribute; Majesty itself intimated that its presence would be only fitting. But the feeling of the late Earl had been expressed in unmistakable terms. Not merely of late years, but frequently during his earlier lifetime, he had discussed the matter and placed an injunction upon those about him that the great funeral arrays which were traditional in the family should in his case be altogether omitted. His wish, repeatedly expressed, was to be buried among his own people; to rest, after death, among those by whom he was best known and appreciated, and to avoid everything like pomp and parade. And yet, literally as those injunctions were obeyed by the members of his family, it was impossible to witness the mournful ceremony without being reminded at every step of the great place in the eyes of the world that was filled by the deceased nobleman. The main approach to the park, one of eleven gates that give admission to Knowsley, is in itself a miniature keep; and the house, though not of striking architectural features, from having been the growth or gradual development of centuries, is a standing monument to the power and dignity of the race by whom it was inhabited. Originally, it is believed, a shooting-lodge or appendage of the more renowned Latham House, it received its first enlargement on the occasion of the visit of King Henry VII. to the then Earl of Derby. But it did not become the settled residence of the family until Latham House had been besieged, one of the memorable episodes of the Civil War. Knowsley Church, the scene of the interment, lies at a distance of a mile and a half from the house at Knowsley. This church was erected by the late Earl himself, and the mortuary chapel beneath was constructed under his superintendence. His father, the thirteenth Earl, was buried at the parish church of Ormskirk, with all the predecessors of his race from 1572, when that church was first erected. Before then, the burial-place of the Stanleys was the ancient monastery of Burscough, which seems to have been demolished at the time of the dissolution of the religious houses. The present church at Knowsley is one of graceful proportions, and contains in the interior some admirable stone carvings. It was built, however, for a congregation which has since increased in number, and transepts have been added to the original building. In one of these is a stained-glass window, beneath which was the late Earl's usual seat.

To give admission to the vaults the sittings in the centre of the church had to be removed; so that, in addition to the places reserved for the members of the family and the servants from Knowsley Hall, accommodation remained for barely 250 persons. Applications were made to Admiral Hornby, upon whom the arrangements devolved, for four or five times that number of tickets. In the distribution of these a preference was invariably given to the tenantry or others connected with the household, in accordance with the Earl's wish that only those should be present to whom he had been intimately known. Some of the seats which it had been found necessary to remove were placed elsewhere, and everything was done which space permitted to allow those fortunate enough in gaining admission to see to the best advantage;

but those within the walls formed but an infinitesimal proportion of the crowds who flocked from various quarters to pay a last tribute of respect to the cortege as it passed. The pulpit, reading-desk, chancel seats, &c., were covered with black cloth, as were also the floor and steps leading to the vault. These emblems of mourning, with two lofty trestles, on which the coffin was to be laid, and the arms of the late Earl, on a black ground, suspended from the chancel railings, were the only relief—if that be an appropriate expression—to the sombre uniformity of garb prevailing among the assembly which filled every seat, and ultimately every point of standing room within the church. The regulations were imperative that all who were provided with tickets should be in their places by half-past eleven o'clock, and as the funeral procession did not move from Knowsley Hall till after twelve, there was a long interval of waiting, only broken by the low tones of the organ or the sound of the passing bell. The hearse, drawn by six horses, and having upon its panels the armorial bearings of the Stanley family, was preceded by a servant carrying the coronet of the deceased upon a velvet cushion. Eight mourning-coaches followed the hearse, each drawn by four horses. The first of these coaches was occupied by Lord Stanley, M.P.; the Hon. F. Stanley, M.P.; the Hon. Colonel Stanley, and Captain Stanley, his son. In the other mourning-coaches were Colonel Long, the Hon. W. Wilbraham (brother of Lady Derby), the Rev. W. Hopwood, the Rev. F. Hopwood, Mr. Arthur Hopwood, Mr. Charles Hopwood, the Earl of Wilton, Lord Grey de Wilton, Mr. Penrhyn, the Rev. Mr. Penrhyn, the Hon. Colonel Talbot, the Rev. P. Champayne, Lord Skelmersdale, Admiral Hornby, the Rev. E. Hornby, Mr. Edmund Hornby, Lord Hyde; Dr. Miller and Dr. Gorst, medical attendants of the late Earl; Mr. W. Laurence, solicitor; and Mr. Hale, Mr. Molt, Mr. Slater, Mr. W. Molt, and Mr. Holme, officers of the estate, &c.

Following the mourning-coaches on foot were about seventy servants, members of the household and of the outdoor establishment, wearing scarfs and hatbands. The route of the procession lay for a mile through Knowsley Park, and for the entire distance no one but members of the family and immediate dependents of the late Earl were permitted to join the ranks. The remaining half-mile, however, intervening between the park gates and the church was crowded with occupants, who made their way to that point, some on foot, others on horseback, in vehicles of every description, many from the nearest railway station, but all exhibiting in their demeanour the deepest respect for the late Earl and sympathy for the family in their affliction. Of those assembled at the entrance to the church the vast majority were in mourning. At one o'clock the procession reached its destination, and was met by the Incumbent, the Rev. William L. Feilden, and his Curate, the Rev. Mr. Poulton, at the north-west entrance. The coffin was taken from the hearse by eight bearers and placed upon the trestles in the interior of the building, the cap and coronet being laid upon the lid, so as to be seen from every quarter of the church. The chief mourners and retinue having taken the places reserved for them, the funeral service began. This was read by the Rev. Mr. Feilden clearly and impressively, and many of the congregation joined in the responses. At the point where, in ordinary cases, the coffin is lowered into the ground, it was made to descend gradually into the vault prepared for it, which was now seen to be dimly lighted. The seat immediately above the opening was occupied by Lord Stanley, who during the earlier portions of the service had controlled his emotion, though with manifest effort. At this point, however, he became deeply affected, and seemed to abandon any further attempt at concealment. At the conclusion of the service, and after the chief mourners had retired, the members of the congregation were allowed to enter the vault or crypt. This was found to consist of a capacious family tomb, 40 ft. in length, about 14 ft. wide, and 11 ft. high, and designed for the reception of twenty-four coffins, of which the first was that just deposited. The remains of the late Earl were inclosed, previous to interment, in three coffins, the first made of oak grown upon the estate, the second of lead, of unusual strength and weight, and the third, also of oak, covered with crimson velvet and with splendid gilt furniture. Both the second and third coffins bear plates with suitable inscriptions. That upon the outer coffin is as follows:—

The Right Hon. Sir Edward Geoffrey Stanley, fourteenth Earl of Derby, Baron Stanley of Bickerstaffe, and a Baronet, K.G., P.C. Born March 29, 1799; died, Oct. 23, 1869.

In Liverpool, before the ceremony, the flags upon the public buildings were half-mast high, as they had been since the Earl's decease; in some cases the shops were closed.

THE OPEN SPACE QUESTION.—A meeting, presided over by Mr. McCullagh Torrens, M.P., was held on Tuesday, in the dining-hall of the Holborn Union Workhouse, to consider the means by which an "open space" of three acres in the Gray's-inn-road may be thrown open to the public. The "space" in question is the old burial ground at Trinity Church, in the thoroughfare named, but beyond the boundaries of St. Andrew's, Holborn, and which is surrounded by a high wall, which shuts out all view of this comparatively large piece of land. Mr. Burr, a vestryman, moved a resolution to the effect that it would be a great advantage to the people at large if the St. Andrew's burial-ground in the Gray's-inn-road were thrown open to the public. The resolution was carried unanimously, and also one to co-operate with other authorities in carrying out the purpose of the meeting.

THE LATE EARL OF DERBY.—At the last meeting (for the present municipal year) of the Liverpool Town Council, last Saturday, Mr. Alderman Stewart moved the following resolution:—"That this Council desire to place upon record their deep feeling of sorrow on the occasion of the death of the Right Hon. the Earl of Derby, and, in offering their respectful sympathy and condolence with the Countess of Derby and her family in their affliction, beg to express their high admiration of the late Earl as a scholar, a philanthropist, and a statesman, and also most gratefully to acknowledge the munificence and kindness shown by him to the inhabitants of this borough. That the Mayor be requested to forward a copy of this resolution to the Right Hon. the Earl of Derby." Mr. S. G. Rathbone seconded the motion, which was then put and carried unanimously. A preliminary meeting was held at the Manchester Townhall, on Tuesday, to consider a proposal to raise a fund for a memorial of the late Earl, and it was decided to present a requisition to the High Sheriff of Lancashire asking him to convene a county meeting to resolve upon the best method of promoting the object.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO THE CITY.—The Queen will visit the City this day (Saturday) to open new Blackfriars Bridge and the Holborn Viaduct. Her Majesty will enter the civic boundaries from the Surrey side, and will receive but one address from the City authorities, and that will be presented to her Majesty by the Lord Mayor on the new bridge, and as soon as the bridge has been declared open the procession—which will consist of the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, six Aldermen, twelve Common Councilmen, and four of the principal officers, all robed and in their carriages—will escort her Majesty to the Viaduct. A guard of honour of the London Rifle Volunteer Brigade will be stationed at the eastern end of the Viaduct, against St. Sepulchre Church, to receive her Majesty, who will proceed in her carriage to the pavilion erected in the centre of the Viaduct. This pavilion, which is being fitted up to accommodate 500 persons, will be decorated on a somewhat elaborate scale, Mr. F. Fenton, the artist, being intrusted with the work. At the eastern end of the Viaduct will be placed two large figures of Peace, 25 ft. in height, surmounted with the Royal Arms, with groups of flags and banners around them and shrubs at the back; and at the western end will be two figures, of corresponding dimensions, of Britannia, with a group of lions at the foot of the pedestal. Along the entire length of the Viaduct, and immediately behind the visitor-seats, there will be standards bearing the arms and emblems of the Livery companies of the City. The Guards' band will be stationed next the pier, and the position of the several corps of volunteers will be as follows:—The London Rifle Brigade, as above stated, will be the guard of honour to receive her Majesty at the eastern end of the Viaduct; the 1st City of London Engineers will be stationed at the four corners of the bridge; at Farringdon-street the 2nd and 3rd London Rifle Volunteers; and the 1st London Artillery. The following notice has been issued by Colonel Frazer, Commissioner of the City Police:—"On Saturday next, the following named streets, Livery Volunteers at the western end of the Viaduct, each with their bands, and the approaches thereto, will be closed from nine a.m. until after her Majesty shall have left the City, to all vehicles, excepting such as may be conveying persons with tickets of admission to Blackfriars Bridge and the Holborn Viaduct—Chatham-place, Earl-street, New Bridge-street, Fleet-street (east of Chancery-lane), Ludgate-hill (west of Ave Maria-lane), Farringdon-street, Farringdon-road, Charterhouse-street, Smithfield (west side), Giltspur-street, Newgate-street (west of King Edward-street), Old Bailey, Holborn (west of Brook-street); and the temporary bridge at Blackfriars will be closed to foot-passengers as well as vehicles."



## Foreign Intelligence.

## FRANCE.

A decree has been published convoking the electors of four vacant circumscriptions in the department of the Seine, of the second circumscription of the Vendée, and of the circumscription of the Vienne, for the election of deputies to the Legislative Body on Nov. 21 next. These seats have mainly become vacant through the nominees having preferred to sit for other constituencies. M. Leun Rollin has refused the offer made to him to stand for one of the vacant electoral circumscriptions of Paris; while M. Henri Rochefort, on the other hand, has announced his readiness to contest one of the vacant seats, and, if elected, to take the oath to the constitution. M. Henri Rochefort was expected in Paris on Wednesday evening, and it is said that the Government will leave him at perfect liberty in the steps he may take to secure his election.

Tuesday being All Souls' Day, great crowds of people visited the cemetery of Montmartre, in Paris, and numerous wreaths of immortels were placed on the tombs of General Cavaignac and Jadin. Up to four o'clock in the afternoon order had not been disturbed, nor had the traffic been interrupted.

A public meeting, at which 2000 persons were present, was held at Rouen on the 29th ult., to protest against the Treaty of Commerce. After a speech from M. Puyet-Quertier, who was greatly cheered, MM. Estancelin, Cornille, Quesne, Buisson, and Desseaux, members of the Legislative Body, declared their intention of demanding that the Government should give notice of withdrawing from all treaties of commerce. The meeting passed a resolution that the Rouen committee, sitting *en permanence*, should call a conference of representatives of all branches of French trade at Paris. On the breaking up of the meeting loud cheers were given to M. Puyet-Quertier.

The Abbé Deguerre, Curé of the Madeleine—which cure he has repeatedly declined to give up for a bishopric—has just been received at Compiegne, on his return from Rome; and it is whispered that, in consequence of a communication he has made to the Emperor, the Archbishop of Paris, Mgr. Darboy, will not go to the Ecumenical Council, his Holiness not desiring his company.

A poet nearly forgotten by the general public—M. Antony Deschamps—has just died. He was a man of exquisite sensibility; and some years ago he was, in consequence of temporary derangement, placed in Dr. Blanche's lunatic asylum, at Passy. When reported completely cured, he voluntarily continued to live with Dr. Blanche as his boarder and friend. But a few days ago he was seen, looking very ill, among the mourners at Sainte-Beuve's funeral. He died suddenly, in a cab. His principal works were a translation of Dante's "Divina Comedia," a volume of satires, and a poem—"Resignation."

## BELGIUM.

In certain parts of Belgium the weather has been more severe than has been known for many years at a similarly early period. In the upper parts of the province of Liège a good deal of snow has fallen, and in some districts the roads are blocked up by it. Near Stavelot it fell on the 17th ult., and has not since melted. Mails and trains have more than once been delayed. The woods, covered with snow while the trees yet retain their leaves, are said to present a very curious sight.

## SPAIN.

On Friday afternoon, Oct. 29, Minister Ardanaz read in the Cortes his Finance Budget. He proposes, first of all, to change the dates of the financial years, so that they shall be Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, instead of July 1 to June 30. On this basis he proposes that the present year's accounts shall close on Dec. 31 next. He estimates his deficiency on that day will be about £5,400,000. He is not very clear as to how he intends to deal with this deficiency. For the year 1870 (Jan. 31 to Dec. 31) his estimates are:—

	Pesetas.
Expenditure .. .. .	656,966,085
Revenue .. .. .	656,824,499
Deficit .. .. .	141,586

A peseta being four reals, or 10d. sterling, Minister Ardanaz shows, on paper, the charming prospect of Spain getting through the first year of her future Monarch's reign with a deficiency of only £5900. Anything more egregiously absurd surely never was laid before any deliberative assembly. Of course, to get at this charming prospect, Senor Ardanaz proposes many economies, or what he calls "levelling the Estimates," such, for instance, as the rebate of 50 per cent from the salaries of the clergy, and many new species of taxation, all which must be the subject of special debate hereafter. The only one of them that affects British interests is a gross breach of faith with her foreign creditors, which, if carried out, will for ever exclude Spain from the money-markets of Europe—namely, the proposal to tax the Public Debt, both Interior and Exterior, 20 per cent!

Having submitted his Budget, Senor Ardanaz, along with Senor Silveira, Minister for Foreign Affairs, immediately resigned office.

Senor Martos has been appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Senor Figuerola Minister of Finance. Admiral Topete was the only member of the Union Liberal party left in the Cabinet. A late telegram states that Topete, too, has resigned, and persists in retiring, notwithstanding that every effort has been made to shake his resolution. It is probable that the whole Cabinet will tender their resignation, and that Marshal Prim will be intrusted by the Regent with the formation of a new Cabinet. The Ministry, as reconstituted, met the Cortes on Tuesday. Marshal Prim explained that the cause which had led to the reconstitution of the Cabinet was the differences on the question of the candidature to the throne. Owing, he said, to the attitude of the Unionists, the efforts to come to an understanding had as yet failed. It is now stated that 141 members of the Cortes have promised to vote for the Duke of Genoa, and that Prim is confident he can carry the Prince's election.

## ITALY.

The King has been suffering from a severe cold, caught at his hunting seat at Rossoro, near Pisa. He was reported to be much better on Wednesday.

The Parliament will meet on the 18th inst. A circular note, dated the 5th ult., has been addressed by the Government to its diplomatic agents abroad explaining the attitude of Italy in regard to Ecumenical Council. The Government declares that it reserves to itself the right to reject any decisions of the council which may be in opposition to the laws of the kingdom and the spirit of the age. Among other considerations brought forward against the meeting of the council, the note lays stress upon the fact of the occupation of the Papal States by foreign troops.

Brigandage seems to be reappearing or reviving in what was the kingdom of Naples. Two Government engineers and a contractor have been captured by bandits in the province of Aquila. Letters from Sardinia also describe the existence of a state of things in that island involving serious insecurity to life and property. Murders and robberies are frequent, and widespread brigandage prevails.

## DALMATIA.

A telegraphic despatch from Zara states that a deputation, composed of thirty persons from Zuppa, had waited upon the Governor of Dalmatia and offered submission on the part of the insurgents. They are said to have admitted that the new regulations as to enlistment were not the cause of the insurrection, and to have attributed the rising to the Servo-Slavonian agitation. They represent the insurgents as discouraged and divided amongst themselves. Another despatch, dated Cattaro, Nov. 2, says that after an engagement which lasted three hours the troops drove back the insurgents beyond Sutvoro. Major-General Dornus advanced as far as Poberdje without meeting with any opposition.

## RUSSIA.

A shock of earthquake, which lasted several seconds, took place at Sebastopol on the afternoon of the 12th ult. Tables and other

articles of furniture were shaken from their places, and many people were seized with dizziness. In the centre of the city the shocks were so violent that a large number of the inhabitants left their houses and rushed into the streets.

## THE UNITED STATES.

The steamer Stonewall was burnt on the Mississippi, near Cairo, on the 28th ult. It appears that of 258 persons on board only thirty-eight are known to be saved. Her cargo, which consisted chiefly of hay, was piled on deck. The fire spread rapidly, and she was run on a shoal, but the depth of water prevented the people reaching land. The night was cold, the wind high, and a swift current was running. Few of the sufferers were burnt, nearly all of them being drowned. Boats from the shore rescued the survivors. Some of those who are missing may have floated down the river, but their fate is unknown.

## CANADA.

There has been a rearrangement of the Canadian Ministry, which is now constituted as follows:—Prime Minister, Sir J. Macdonald; Minister for War, Sir Geo. Cartier; Minister of Finance, Sir Francis Hincks. The Governor of British Columbia has received instructions from home to co-operate with Sir John Young in promoting the interests of the Confederation.

## BRAZIL.

The Government has announced that warlike operations will be prosecuted until the clauses of the triple alliance are fulfilled. Count D'Eu, the Commander-in-Chief, is still engaged in preparations for continuing the pursuit of Lopez, who is either at San Estanislau or San Ysidro.

## INDIA.

H.M.S. Forte ran aground near Cape Guardafui while cruising in quest of slave dhows. She sustained considerable damage. It is stated that the Arabs have fired upon H.M. gun-boat Clyde, near Muscat. It is expected that H.M.S. Daphne will shortly proceed to the Persian Gulf.

The deficiency in the Indian Budget, amounting to £2,000,600 sterling, is still a subject of much anxiety.

## MR. REVERDY JOHNSON AND THE ALABAMA QUESTION.

SOME important papers relating to foreign affairs have been just published by order of the United States Congress. They contain despatches extending over twelve months, ending November, last year. So far as this country is concerned, the papers have a very special interest, inasmuch as many of them refer to events arising out of the Fenian disturbances and the participation in the movement of American citizens. The most important despatches, however, are those addressed by Mr. Seward to Mr. Reverdy Johnson in respect to the negotiations on the Alabama question. The instructions given to the United States Minister, which have not before been made public, throw considerable light upon the course adopted in the negotiations, and explain some of the reasons upon which the treaty concluded by Mr. Reverdy Johnson with the British Government was rejected. Mr. Johnson's attention was directed to the urgent necessity of obtaining a settlement of some "controversies" described as of lasting importance, and which have "become chronic in their character." Of these Mr. Seward says, in his despatch of July 20, 1868, the one which first and most urgently requires attention is the naturalisation question. He refers to the extensive emigration into the United States of the Irish people, and who, while settling in the United States, still retain "sentiments of attachment to their native country, or at least of sympathy in its interest and welfare." "It happens, therefore," he says, "that every considerable surge of popular discontent that disturbs the peace of Great Britain affects that portion of our people who have derived their descent from Ireland, and this emotion in no inconsiderable degree affects by sympathy the whole population of the United States." Mr. Seward points out that by the English law these persons, although citizens of the United States, are not relieved from their allegiance to the Sovereign of Great Britain. This state of things must, he adds, "sooner or later result in an extensive and profound alienation of the two countries." "You will," he says, writing to Mr. Johnson, "address yourself to this as the most important question requiring attention on your arrival in London. You will frankly state to Lord Stanley that until this difficulty shall be removed it is believed by the President that any attempt to settle any of the existing controversies between the two countries would be unavailing, and therefore inexpedient." Mr. Johnson is directed to negotiate, if possible, a treaty of naturalisation upon the basis of those recently entered into between the United States and North Germany, Bavaria, and Wirtemberg. The next question to be considered was the adjustment of the north-west boundary, and the property over the island of San Juan, and the frontier between the United States and British Columbia. Having adjusted these matters, Mr. Johnson was then directed "to advert to the right of mutual claims of citizens and subjects of the two countries against the Governments of each other respectively." These difficulties were those known as arising out of what were known and described as "the Alabama claims." With respect to these claims Mr. Seward writes:—

In the first place, her Majesty's Government not only denied all national obligation to indemnify citizens of the United States for their claims, but even refused to entertain them for discussion. Subsequently, her Majesty's Government, upon reconsideration, proposed to entertain them for the purpose of referring them to arbitration, but insisted on making them the subject of special reference, excluding from the arbitrators' consideration certain grounds which the United States deem material to a just and fair determination of the merits of the claims. The United States declined this special exception and exclusion, and thus the proposed arbitration has failed. It seems to the President that an adjustment might now be reached without formally reviewing former discussions. A joint commission might be agreed upon for the adjustment of all claims of subjects of Great Britain against the United States upon the model of the joint commission of Feb. 8, 1853, which commission was conducted with so much fairness, and settled so satisfactorily all the controversies which had arisen between the United States and Great Britain from the peace of Ghent, in 1814, until the date of the sitting of the Convention.

This explanation of the state of the question in dispute is, however, followed by a passage which shows that Mr. Johnson was not authorised to conclude any treaty upon the subject of these Alabama claims.

"While," writes Mr. Seward, "you are not authorised to commit this Government distinctly by such a proposition, you may sound Lord Stanley upon the subject, after you shall have obtained satisfactory assurances that the two more urgent controversies previously mentioned can be put under process of adjustment in the manner which I have indicated."

It would appear from this that the Government of the United States did not consider the Alabama question as one pressing for immediate settlement; and that, on the contrary, they regarded as of greater importance the adjustment of the naturalisation question, and the disputes about the island of San Juan.

ESTABLISHMENT OF TRAMWAY OMNIBUSES AT LIVERPOOL.—An unusual stir and excitement prevailed in Liverpool on Monday, in consequence of the inauguration by the Liverpool Tramways Company of their new system of "buses," which are of enormous size, and built upon the American plan. The company's Act empowers them to lay down tramways along the great leading roads which radiate from the heart of the town, and they have already completed a portion of their scheme. The omnibuses employed on Monday were ten in number; they are formed of American ash, and each bus is about 16 ft. long, 7 ft. in interior height, and constructed to hold twenty-two passengers inside and twenty-four outside. They are neatly and tastefully fitted and finished, and well protected by rails outside. On Monday there was quite a rush upon the new vehicles, much to the disgust of the old-fashioned omnibus-drivers, who, by "nursing" their rivals, did all in their power to worry and annoy them. The public generally, however, appeared highly to appreciate the advantages which, from increased size, readiness of ingress and egress, comfortable and safe outside seats, and the absence of jarring and jolting, are afforded by the new system. Each tramway omnibus is drawn by three horses, and furnished with brake of great power. The fare is 3d. inside and 2d. outside.

## VOYAGE OF THE EMPRESS EUGENIE.

THE Empress of the French, after quitting Venice, made Athens the next halting-place on her voyage to the East. Here she was received by the King and Queen of the Hellenes, under whose guidance her Majesty inspected the principal objects of interest in the Greek capital. The ruins of the Acropolis were, of course, a special point of attraction, and our Engraving represents the Imperial and Royal party on their visit to that famous spot.

The Empress, however, made but a brief sojourn at Athens, having arrived there on the evening of the 10th ult. and left again next day for Constantinople, where she arrived on the 13th. Her reception in the city of the Sultan was of a right Royal character. From an early hour everyone was astir, and the streets were filled with, perhaps, a more motley group than could be seen in any other city in the world. Men from all quarters of the globe: Franks and Turks, Persians and Greeks, Jews and Armenians, Circassians and Ethiopians, Copts and Nubians, Hindoos and Egyptians—all wending their way to some spot upon the shore whence a good view might be obtained of the expected spectacle. Numerous steamers, including the Taurus and Neva, belonging to the Messageries Impériales, started for the Marmora at ten a.m.; but the Empress did not arrive for several hours afterwards. The Imperial yacht *Aigle* passed the Dardanelles at 1.30 a.m. on Wednesday, Oct. 13; but, strange to say, without encountering the ironclads sent to meet her, or being recognised by either the Sultanieh or the Forbin. On board the former was the Grand Vizier; while the French Ambassador, M. Bourée, awaited in the latter the arrival of his Imperial mistress. The *Aigle* steams fifteen knots an hour, and accordingly found herself off San Stefano, in the Marmora, shortly before noon; but the French Ambassador, iron-clad fleet and all, were "nowhere." The captain of the Imperial yacht evidently hesitated to proceed further, and waited on and off this point for upwards of an hour, until at length the Sultan's yacht, the *Pertevis Piale*, came up, and led the way into the Bosphorus. At two p.m. exactly the *Aigle*, with the Empress on board, passed Seraglio Point under a booming welcome from the batteries at Scutari and Tophané; and as the yacht approached Beglerbey the salutes were taken up by the heavy guns of the frigates anchored off Salih-Bazar and Dolma-Baghché, and from Kandili to the Maiden's Tower, the hills on each side exchanged their thundering echoes till the *Aigle* came to her moorings at the buoy placed for her special use at Tchengel-Keni Bay, a little above the palace. Three thousand and thirty shots were fired. All the men-of-war, as also many of the foreign merchant ships in the Horn, were flag-dressed from taffrail to truck and jib-boom; the fleet manned yards and simultaneously fired a Royal salute as the yacht neared Tophané; while along both sides of the Bosphorus, wherever an opportunity occurred, troops were drawn up in double line, and every other available space was crowded with spectators. The harbour was a mass of bunting, and over the British consular buildings and post-office floated the national ensign, in honour of the consort of our Imperial ally.

The *Aigle* is a magnificent steam-yacht, and the double gilt cables, running round the hull a little apart from each other, form a very ornamental addition to her appearance. The tri-coloured flag floated from the main, and attracted some attention from the magnificence of its embroidery. The blue and red stripes contained each fourteen bees embroidered in gold, and the white stripe eight bees, four above and four below, with the Imperial cipher, also in gold on the white ground. The cabin was decorated in white and gold, and on the quarter deck a spacious saloon was erected, the whole evincing an amount of comfort, taste, and elegance worthy of its illustrious occupant.

A considerable delay took place after the mooring of the yacht at Tchengel-Keni Bay, before the Sultan went on board, as neither the Grand Vizier nor the French Ambassador had arrived from the Dardanelles. Some of the Sultan's caïques, with the coxswains clad in green, pulled leisurely round the yacht, then Raouf Pacha, first eunuch of the Sultan, boarded her, but in a short time returned to the palace, when almost immediately afterwards his Majesty, accompanied by the chief interpreter of the Imperial Divan, went alongside in the magnificent state barge built expressly for the Empress. Loud cheers from the *Aigle* and the numerous steamers on the spot greeted the Padishah as he mounted the port gangway ladder, and, first saluting in Oriental fashion, shook hands with his guest. His Majesty wore the Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honour, while his dark blue coat was well set off by a pair of white cashmere trousers striped with gold. The Empress was dressed in what is called "a costume," the entire robe being of one colour. The dress was straw colour, and fitted with matchless grace; yellow leather boots and a small straw-coloured hat with a white feather completed her toilette. In a very few minutes her Majesty, followed by the Sultan, descended to her barge, and, sitting side by side, they were slowly rowed by twenty caïques to the landing stairs of the Beglerbey Palace, where, at ten minutes to three p.m., his Majesty, stepping first on shore, gave his arm to the Empress, and led her into the Serai. The scene at this moment was very picturesque, as all the Ministers of the Porte and high dignitaries of the palace were in attendance; the troops, drawn up in double line, paid all military honours, and the splendid band of the Sultan received his Imperial visitor with the French national air of "La Reine Hortense." On entering the palace, the Empress complimented his Majesty on the magnificent appearance of his body-guard drawn up in the vestibule and on the staircase; and in the grand reception-room they conversed together pleasantly for about ten minutes. The Sultan then presented the Ministry and high functionaries of the Porte, and, this ceremony concluded, his Majesty took leave of the Empress and returned to Dalma-Baghché, in his own state caïque, the men-of-war still manning yards and again firing an Imperial salute. The delegates of the French colony, as well as the civil and military functionaries of France resident in Constantinople, were then presented to the Empress by the Count de Brissac, her Majesty's chamberlain; M. Bourée, the Ambassador, not having yet arrived. She questioned each upon the mission with which he was intrusted, and appeared to be well informed on the subject of mines, forests, roads, and railways.

After the presentations, which lasted an hour and a half, the Empress retired to her private apartments, and about six o'clock reappeared in a white toilet, for the purpose of paying a visit to the Sultana Validé. On the arrival of her Majesty at Dalma-Baghché she was received by the Grand Vizier at the quay of the palace, the Sultan himself awaiting her on the staircase ascending to the reception-room. His Majesty descended two steps, and then, giving his arm to the Empress, conducted her, accompanied only by one maid of honour, across the throne-room to the entrance of the harem. Here the Sultana Validé (the Sultan's mother) and the Bach-Kadyn (first wife of the Sultan) received her Majesty. There was no one present, besides Madame Myranbey, who acted as interpreter, but Prince Jousouf Izzeddin Effendi, two little Princesses, and five or six Kaznadars, or confidential women of the harem. This visit over, the Empress was conducted to the dining-hall, where two thrones were erected for their Majesties, and a banquet of the most sumptuous description was served. After dinner coffee was served in the Grand Drawing-room, and the assembled guests having retired into another apartment, the Sultan and the Empress, with Aali Pacha as interpreter, remained in conversation for upwards of an hour. At 9.30 p.m. her Majesty returned in the Sultan's yacht, the *Pertevis Piale*, to the palace of Beglerbey, and was saluted on her passage by a splendid exhibition of fireworks, all the men-of-war being outlined from stem to stern, and from water-line to masthead, with a magnificent display of Bengal lights.

A NEW STATION in the Uxbridge-road, on the Great Western Railway, was opened on Monday to the public.

MICHAELMAS TERM was opened, on Tuesday, with the usual formalities, the Judges, Sergeants, Queen's Counsel, and other legal dignitaries previously breakfasting with the Lord Chancellor.



## PINE-CONE GATHERERS.

It is so long since we were a wood-burning people that we can no longer form to ourselves a picture of an old English winter, when the great business of the household was the collection of fuel in the wood-yard, and great faggots, chumps, and billets were brought in daily, to ensure the family against being frozen during the time that the snow lay on the ground.

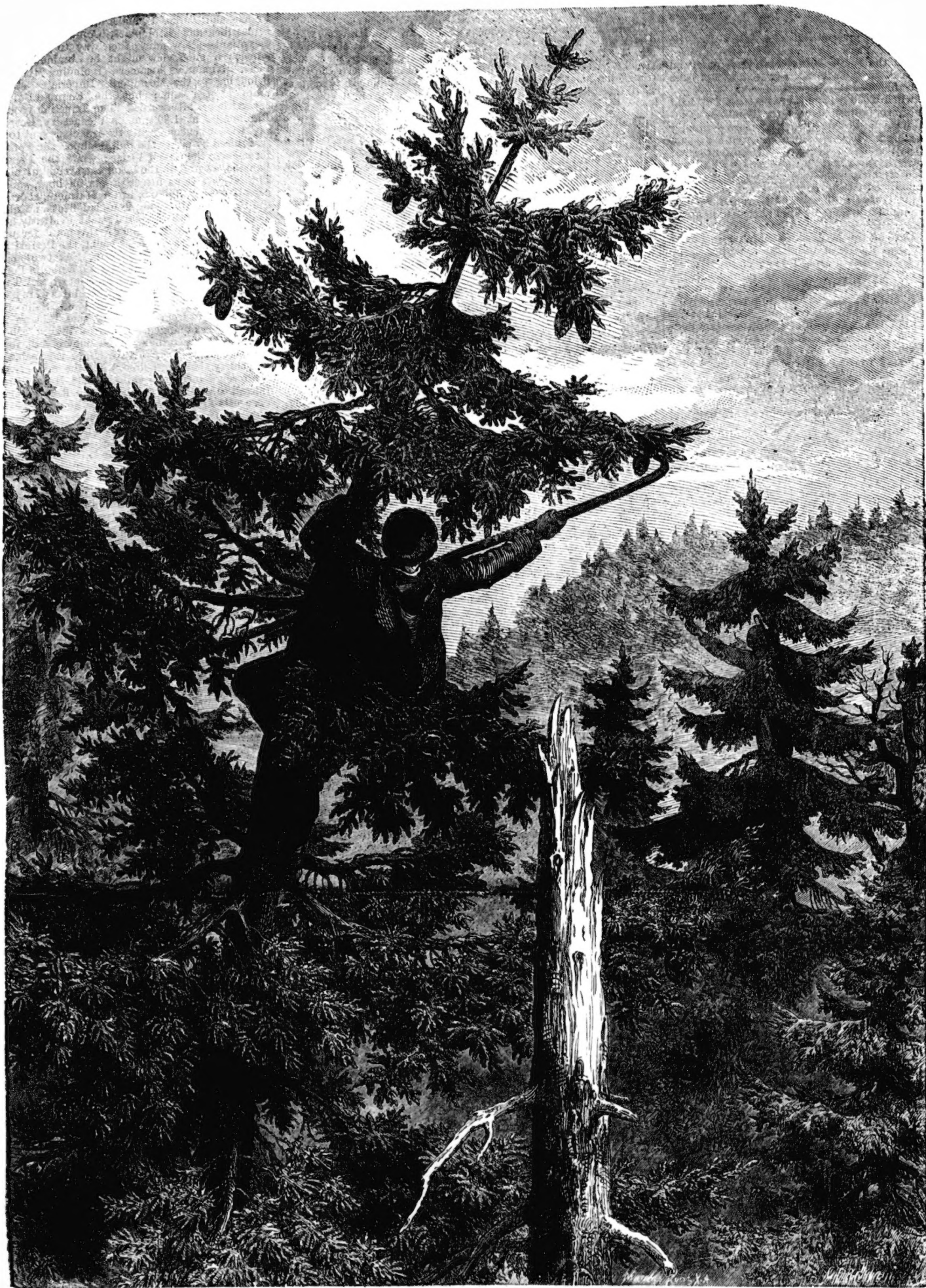
In various places on the Continent, however, this is still the principal care of the prudent housekeeper, and the woodcutter and faggot-seller is a person of importance, especially in those remote districts of the German Alps where wild forest land and rugged mountain and glade alternate with populous towns and villages. In the Thuringer Wald, for instance, the occupation of the

woodman is constant, and his aid and that of his followers is required to keep the domestic soup-kettle boiling. There is one dangerous part of the craft which is practised by amateurs—namely, the gathering of these beautiful pine-cones, which blaze so brightly that they may be used for those torchlight processions of which the Germans are so fond or equally serve to give a vivid impetus to a dull fire and set the porcelain stove in a glow of ruddy heat. A stout arm, a steady head, muscular legs, and a light alpenstock are required for the business of pine-cone gathering in those Thuringian forests. But it is dangerous work in that great upper world of dark, pinnated leaves and hoary branches, with a dim sea of waving thickets below, where one may imagine a man might hang till the

ravens picked him to a white skeleton; or fall, stunned and breathless, to crawl amidst the tangled paths and vainly seek the well-known outlet. On the whole, we would rather put up with a sea-coal fire at Christmas-tide than have to secure our fuel at such a risk as that of the gatherers of pine-cones, though they may regard it less as an occupation than as a sport.

## OUR OLD FRIEND LEO OF KONIGSBERG.

SOME time ago we published a Portrait of a fine fellow who had gained such a reputation in his native place as to render him worthy of a notice in our columns. We informed our readers of his descent, his acquirements, and the method of instruction adopted



GERMAN PINE-CONE GATHERERS.

by those who had the care of his education. His name was Leo, and his tutors had already commenced a course of training from which great results were expected, since it taught him to distinguish between friends and foes under their direction.

We gave some particulars of the method adopted for this purpose, and hoped that in his amiable zeal to accomplish the lessons provided for him he might not unintentionally sacrifice some learned professor, who, being engaged in entomological studies, or other occupations requiring a stealthy step and a concentration of attention on the objects of research, should happen to be coming round the particular corner where this canine student of human nature lay in ambush. When we last heard of him, however, no such accident had happened; and though we are now enabled to publish an illustration of the complete method adopted by his tutors, we trust that the result to which we have pointed may not be attained.

It may be the case that burglars and disreputable characters in Königsberg assume the disguise of timid and harmless savans;

but unless this be the case, we would venture to hint that a change of costume in the lay figure provided for these Leonine studies would be an unquestionable advantage.

## THE DALMATIANS AND THEIR ALLEGED GRIEVANCES.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Daily News*, writing from Venice, on the 28th ult., gives the subjoined account of the Dalmatians and the grievances under which they say they are now suffering:—

"I date this letter from the ancient capital of Dalmatia, the city which at one time possessed the whole seaboard of the Adriatic from Chioggia to the town of Cattaro, on the confines of Montenegro and Albania. The Venetians 'annexed' Dalmatia as early as the year 997, under the government of Pietro Orseolo, twenty-sixth Doge, and held it, off and on, for 800 years—namely, till the downfall of the republic, in 1797."

"This is not the place to enlarge on matters connected with

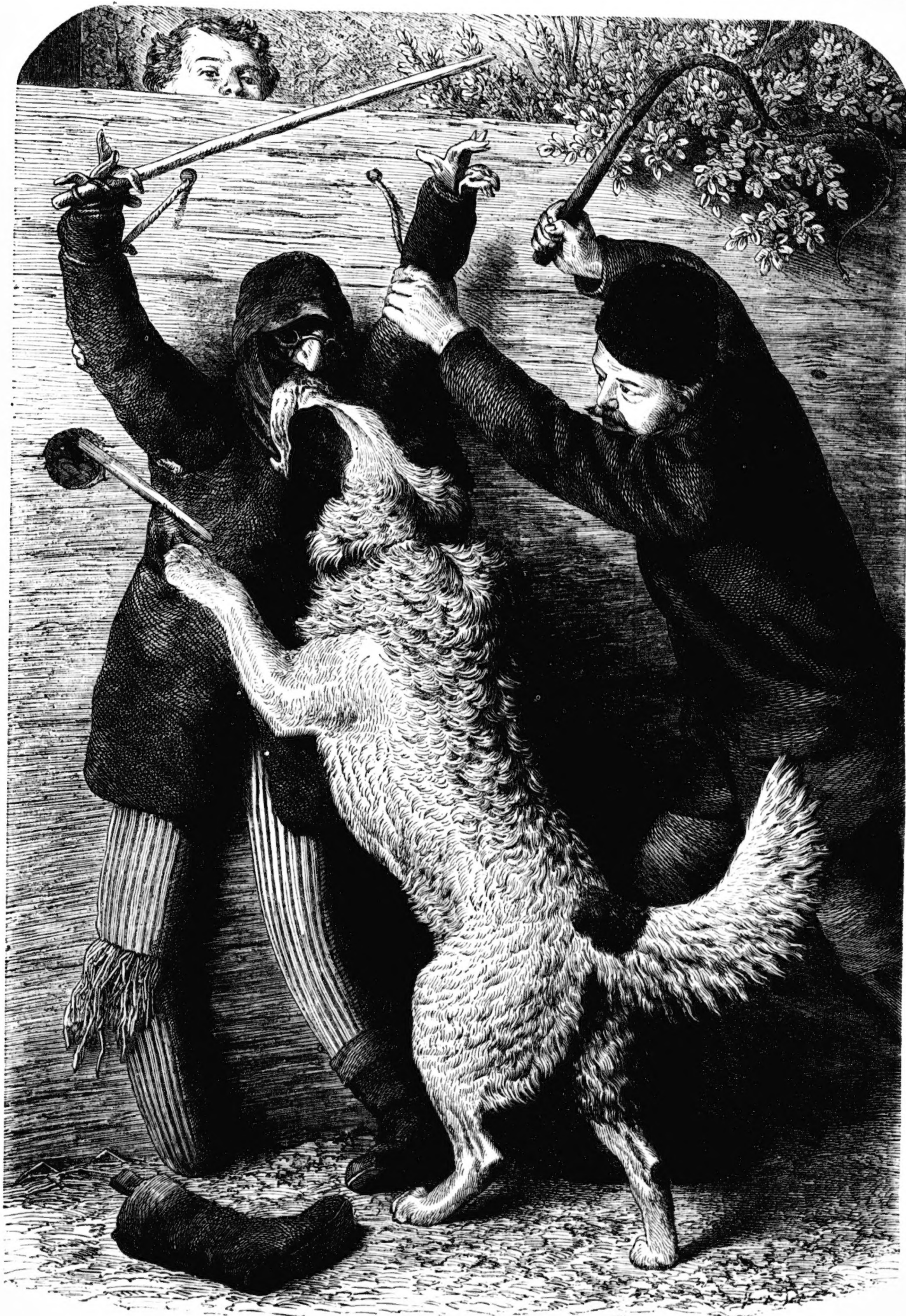
ancient or with mediæval history, but it may be necessary to remind the reader that one, at least, of the pleas put forward by the insurgents of Dalmatia as an excuse for their not contributing to the conscription is not founded on fact. Levies for troops and seamen were made in this province in the thirteenth century, and no doubt long before that date, and long afterwards. When Enrico Dandolo, Doge and Commander-in-Chief of Venice, set sail for the Holy Land, via Constantinople (capturing that city on his way, A.D. 1204), he had Dalmatians in his army. Soldiers from the very town of Cattaro, where the fighting is going on, may have taken part in the Fourth Crusade; mariners from the Narenta river and seacoast, so famous, both before and afterwards, for its pirates, may have helped to subdue the City of the Sultan, and to keep it in subjection for those fifty years which saw Venice supreme in the Bosphorus, and mistress of a great portion of the Turkish Empire, including Constantinople, which city she held with a strong hand till the year 1259. Nay, there are proofs that the Venetians were by no means squeamish in their dealings with



conquered provinces; nor were they likely to respect the 'liberties' of people whose freedom they had destroyed. Peasants were enrolled as soldiers; fishermen and seafaring men were pressed for service in the galleys; and boys and girls, taken prisoners in the Dalmatian wars, were sold into slavery. All these things are matters of history, and we have only to turn to the reign of Doge Michieli—he who was called Duke of Croatia and 'Terror of the Greeks,' to see what deeds were done in the neighbourhood of Cattaro in the beginning of the twelfth century, and what immunities and privileges were granted to the inhabitants of Zara, Ragusa, and other towns, whose children were sold into bondage.

"So much for the plea of the ferocious peasantry of Southern Dalmatia now in arms against their Government, instigated therein, as many people believe, or affect to believe, by another, or, perhaps, I should say, two other Powers. The first accounts of this singular insurrection seemed to show that the 'mild and peaceful peasantry' of Cattaro and that neighbourhood objected to a soldier's life; later accounts showed, and show still, that they are willing to die a soldier's death. And for what? For exemption from the conscription? In that case they are fighting to show that they will not fight, which seems strange. The fact is, they are singularly fond of war, and singularly well qualified to excel in

it; they are descended from soldiers; perhaps from brigands. Many of the highland chiefs boast that their forefathers have fought a thousand battles; their 'fatherland,' for which they are now raising party cries of sedition, has been in a chronic state of war (with short, very short, intervals of peace) ever since the breaking up of the Roman empire. Hungary, and Turkey, and Venice have all three fought battles on Dalmatian soil—battles renewed every year, or every eight, ten, or twenty years, for centuries. It is sheer folly to talk of these mountaineers of Cattaro as 'mild and docile countrymen.' They are not so considered by their neighbours; their national poet, Kacich, does not



LEO OF KONIGSBERG UNDER TRAINING.

so speak of them; and it will be seen from the following words quoted, and literally translated, from their last proclamation—which is being distributed by some mysterious means throughout the length and breadth of the land—that they do not look upon themselves in the light of doves or lambs. How bold and jaunty are these words:—

Young Hawks of the Mountains!—The hour has struck; the patriots of Dalmatia are rising at the call of Fatherland. Our enemies have torn the documents of our liberties; they have threatened to shed our brothers' blood if we do not consign our sons to their care. From the heights of our mountains our muskets will bring death to our enemies; our sweethearts, our daughters, and our wives will hurl stones upon their heads. Montenegro, hast thou heard our cry of liberty? Herzegovina, hast thou heard our cry of war? Know, then, that we are numerous, and that we are resolute. You are aware, O brothers! that we are fighting for a grand cause—we are fighting for our liberty, that is dearer to us than our

life. We conquered the Turks—they were our enemies; we will conquer our present foes.

"This allusion to the disputes with Turkey in the Middle Ages looks suspicious. Was this proclamation printed in St. Petersburg, or are suspicions of this sort untimely, if not altogether uncalled for? At any rate, whether honestly or the reverse, here is a people roused to open rebellion. It is the old story told again—the story of trampled rights and smothered nationalities. What will be the upshot of it all? Are the Dalmatians—or is any portion of Dalmatia—so mad as to think that their aspirations can be realised, or that a petty provincial nationality can be permitted to grow up out of the body politic of Europe in these days of progress and joint-stock nationalities? That the insurgents, or a certain section of the insurgents, are in earnest no one can doubt; but who knows how far their instigators (if any instigators they

have) are honest in the matter? It is difficult to conceive that any Power—Russian, Prussian, or Montenegrin—can have any benevolent motive for desiring the independence of Cattaro; but it is easy enough to see that such an independence, if speedily followed up by a friendly annexation to Montenegro, would be exceedingly grateful to the ruler of that little principality, as well as to Russia, of whose partiality for the Adriatic as a convenient place for harbouring ships of war we have heard some talk of late. Whether or not this question will become 'complicated' remains to be seen. In the mean time, it is getting serious and slightly entangled; for, whereas on one side we hear of complicity between the frontier peasants of Montenegro and those of Dalmatia, we hear on the other side of threatened inroads into Albania on the part of the Montenegrins. All this time the Austrian Government, sadly at a loss what to think, is making efforts



to subdue the insurrection, but without much effect. The peasants, 9000 strong, well armed and well provisioned, full of energy and enthusiasm, are holding at bay an army of nearly twice that number. An engagement took place at Dragaly on the 22nd, in which the Austrian troops suffered severely. Colonel Iovanovich was sent at the head of a detachment of his regiment to bear a conciliatory message to the insurgents, but was answered by the whiz of bullets. His soldiers had to defend themselves against these terrible fellows, sometimes called Zapani, sometimes Raja, or perhaps they are a mixture of both tribes. The Imperial troops now concentrated themselves at Cattaro, whither several gun-boats had been sent, besides two or more ships of war, with batteries for mountain service and other munitions—the entire garrison of Trieste, as well as that of Gratz, and two regiments of jagers, together with other troops not specified, being ordered to the 'seat of war.'

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#### CLUBS.

The author of "Ecce Homo" has called the Christian Church itself a club. A Scottish divine has just been saying in a periodical of large circulation that the club system, as it exists in English society, is "very difficult to reconcile with the plain injunctions of the Word of God." We justify neither of these dicta; but let us see if we cannot get near to the real truth upon a very easy, if complex subject.

The Scottish divine in question, Dr. Guthrie, is so venerable by his years and his labours that one can hardly criticise him without a blush; but if an attempt at criticism should lead us to a little useful truth, there will be little to regret.

The condemnation of the club system by the venerable Doctor occurs in a series of papers which he is publishing upon the Continental Sunday, so that perhaps he was thinking of clubs in that precise connection. But, here are his words, as they stand:—

"Disallowed as it is abroad—and by pleasure-hunters among ourselves—rejected in many instances of men, the true foundation-stone of society is the hearth-stone. Regarded in that aspect, the crowds that throng the café, brilliant with gilded ceilings, splendid mirrors, marble tables, and a blaze of gas, or who sit outside on the boulevards and in gardens, breathing the balmy air of sunny climes and under the grateful shade of spreading trees, present to a reflective mind a spectacle much more sad than gay. People of no thought may admire it, but in the eyes of such as reflect on its causes and its consequences, it is like the dance on the deck of a sinking ship. Our clubs, especially in so far as they are the resort of fathers and members of families, are a branch of the same system—a system which it would be very difficult to reconcile, not only with the happiness and interests of families, but with the plain injunctions of the Word of God."

But the case would not be fairly before our readers unless we quoted a few more words:—"I grant that, to whatever objections they lie open, cafés do not make drunkards, as our beer-shops and public-houses do—a happy circumstance, due, I believe, to the nature of the beverages chiefly, if not exclusively, used there. These are coffee and light wines. And this leads me to observe—though I may thereby provoke the ire of some of my total-abstainer friends—that the country owes a debt of gratitude to Mr. Gladstone for the introduction of those light wines. If people will not give up the use of stimulants, they will prove a happy substitute for brutalising ales and fiery spirits. I wish men would content themselves with 'the cup that cheers, but not inebriates.' At the same time, every step of approach to that is a step gained in the interests of religion and morality, of domestic happiness, and the public welfare. . . . To return to the subject of the cafés, I do not say of any attempt to substitute these for our drinking-shops. The remedy were worse than the disease. Assuredly not. What can be worse than they are?—more disgraceful?—more revolting?"

These are large admissions from a man like Dr. Guthrie; and we are glad to see that he holds something like the opinion so often expressed in these columns that the "country owes a debt of gratitude to Mr. Gladstone" in connection with the wine laws. But there is something very curious in what the venerable gentleman says about cafés not making drunkards; a circumstance which, he thinks, is "due to the nature of the beverages chiefly consumed there." Yes; but how came it that cafés were set up and not public-houses? Was there a mysterious external decree of some kind, originating in the air or the clouds, which said—"These French shall not get drunk like those English, but there shall be cafés instead of beer-shops;" or is not, rather, the whole thing a complex result of French character and circumstances and English character and circumstances? And may it not be certain that, just as one man has something to learn of every other man, so one nation may have something to learn of every other? We feel sure it is not saying too much to conclude that an affirmative to this last question is implied in Dr. Guthrie's admission.

With regard to clubs proper, we think this venerable critic of modern institutions is wholly astray. We know a good many members of clubs, and the large majority of them—a majority so large that we have had to reflect before calling to mind the exceptions—are not only married men, but men who are good husbands and fathers, who have happy homes, and are faithfully doing their duty there. Two most striking facts are, apparently, overlooked by Dr. Guthrie. First, the immense number of men and women who have not, and cannot have, any domestic life at all, and yet are suffering bitterly for want of society. But we will say no more about this till the good Doctor reports that he has visited the Women's Club and Institute, in Newman-street, and gives us his opinion about the thousands of lonely shop-girls there are in London and other cities who, when the day's or week's work is done, have only a three-pair back to go to, without a relative or a trusted friend at hand. But, secondly, the club is often cultivated in the very interest of the home. For a busy man in the thick of life to see all his acquaintances at home would be destruction to the latter. This multiplication of acquaintanceship, this increase of publicity, is one of the most striking facts of modern life; and the club system is its natural corollary. We cannot escape from our time and our contemporaries—we must all take them as they are. And, surely, we may hope, if not rejoice, when the sort of thing which in the days of the Regency would have been "Tom and Jerry; or, Life in London," takes to respectable clubbleness and assumes quasi-domestic colours?

There is one point more, at which we will, for many reasons, only hint. There is not an intelligent Reformer now living who does not feel, with Landor, Shelley, and Robertson of Brighton, among others, that the march of mere democracy may be too fast for the interests of Liberalism. Now, in the growth of the club system there is a germ of hope. Its effect is naturally to gather together in knots and coteries the cultivated and well ordered people of the classes in which the clubs exist; to expose them to frank and varied mutual influence; and, in fact, to create centres of intelligence and kindly feeling which may prove to be of the utmost value in the education of society to the proper use of new privileges.

#### THE CHURCH AND THE ROYAL SUPREMACY.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED TIMES.)

SIR,—In your leading article of Oct. 30, on "The Clergy and Dr. Temple," there is an error in terms which needs to be corrected. It is stated that the Crown is the "Supreme Head of the Church" of England. This is erroneous. No such title is given to, or claimed by, the Crown. It is true that Henry VIII. assumed it, and Edward VI. held it after him; but Queen Elizabeth, upon restoring the reformed religion, utterly disclaimed the title, nor has it ever been ascribed to any of her successors.

The Supremacy of the Crown over all estates and in all causes, ecclesiastical as well as civil, is quite another affair. This is allowed on all hands, as plainly stated by the Church in her 37th article and 1st canon. This supremacy is exercised not over the Church of England alone, but by virtue of its establishment, but over all ecclesiastical estates—that is, religious bodies—within the realm. All are subject to the Crown—that is, to the law of the land—which is decisive in all causes and authoritative over all persons, and with which no foreign Power is permitted to interfere.

It is not by virtue of this supremacy, but by ancient custom, that the Crown has right to nominate the Bishops. This is, as you say, a part of the compact between the Church and the State; a compact unwritten, indeed, but existing in full force as from ancient times. The Crown, however, has to see that it does not push its authority too far, or exercise its rights with too high a hand against the feelings or conscience of the Church, as James II. did, with ruinous consequences to himself. And the Church, not being enslaved by the compact of establishment, has the right to speak out if its liberty or conscience seems to be threatened. The clergy, therefore, are not gagged, as some would have them be, because they belong to an established Church.

In the name of liberty, of which you, Sir, are so strenuous an advocate, why should they be? Why should not the clergy form their own judgments, and say what they think in matters that concern themselves and their Church as freely as any other body of men? They are inferior to no other in education, experience, character, or any other advantage. And yet, if they venture to discuss freely and fully their own affairs, secular bigots must raise an outcry against them as if they were acting improperly. For there are such things as secular bigots, to the full as dogmatic, as narrow, as exclusive, as unreasonable, as tyrannical, where religion is concerned, as any Churchmen that ever lived. They will not allow the clergy, or any religionists, liberty to discuss their matters with the same freedom as they claim in everything for themselves.

True, in such discussion there will be extravagances uttered by extreme and violent men; but, firstly, the whole body must not be blamed for individual folly; and, secondly, such extravagances are by no means peculiar to the clergy. You would think it unfair to charge the whole Liberal party with the utterances of Mr. G. H. Moore in Ireland, or Mr. Bradlaugh in England.

Personally I may not be opposed to Dr. Temple's appointment; I may disclaim the violence of Dr. Pusey on the one hand and of Dr. McNeill on the other; but I claim for them, for myself, and all others the right to think and speak about what concerns ourselves; and I claim the right to examine openly in all its bearings and consequences, and even to resist by lawful means, if I think fit, the nomination by the Crown to a Bishopric in the Church to which I belong.

I am, Sir, yours very truly, J. M. GILLINGTON,  
A free Englishman, although a member of the Established Church.

THE WIMBLEDON-COMMON DISPUTE.—The dispute between the residents and others at Wimbledon, who have common rights, &c., and the Earl of Spencer, who has leased 140 acres of the common to be inclosed and cultivated in farming purposes, is likely to be the subject of very expensive litigation. Mr. Henry Peek, M.P., has filed a bill in Chancery disputing the authority of the Earl to dedicate any portion of the common to himself, and Earl Spencer claims his legal right to inclose as the lord of the manor; and the question will come on for argument during the Michaelmas term. Party feeling runs very high in the locality of Wimbledon, and the committee continue to raise subscriptions to conduct the suit against Earl Spencer.

ALASKA.—American papers state that General George H. Thomas, having made a thorough inspection of Alaska and studied its condition and resources during the past summer, has just forwarded his report to the War Department. It takes a very different view of the purchase from the one presented by Mr. Seward. The General thinks the principal, if not the only, present value of the new territory is in the effect its transfer to the United States will have upon losing the hold of England upon British Columbia. He thinks that the sending of revenue and other civil officials there is a useless expense, as the only benefit will be to those who draw the salaries. He also thinks that the military posts should be reduced, as the expense of supplying them is enormous, and the cost of keeping up the civil service will very far exceed the revenue collected. The territory was a constant burden to Russia, and she held it at great expense simply for the benefit of the fur company. There is no probability of any emigration in that direction, as there is not the slightest inducement for any. Two mines of valuable minerals have been discovered which would pay to work. There is plenty of timber and coal, but plenty of as good quality and easier of access can be had a thousand miles south of the territory. There has been no change in trade on the part of our merchants; the few houses engaged in it before the purchase still continue. The fur trade of the interior must continue to be carried on by the natives. Its agricultural region has no value whatever. Grain cannot be raised, and the few vegetables that can be produced rot if not used within a few weeks. The superabundance of rain and the great lack of sun preclude the idea of any profitable cultivation of the soil. Stock-raising, for obvious reasons, cannot be carried on. The report is long and exhaustive, but the above are its main points.

#### SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

THE QUEEN, accompanied by several members of the Royal family, arrived in London from Balmoral on Thursday.

THE PRINCE OF WALES, it is understood, will shortly pay a visit to the Duc d'Aumale, at Woodnorton, Evesham. His Royal Highness will arrive on Tuesday, Nov. 16, and the visit is expected to extend over four days, two of which will be spent in shooting and two in hunting. The Birmingham papers state it is also thought probable that the Queen will be at Woodnorton at no very distant period.

THE BISHOP OF LONDON will attend at the Boys' Home, in the Regent's Park-road, on Friday, the 12th inst., to open the new school-room and workshop.

THE DEATH OF THE MARQUIS OF WESTMINSTER places another garter at the disposal of Mr. Gladstone. Two are now vacant.

MR. GLADSTONE has offered the Deanery of Ely, vacant by the prebend of Doctor Goodwin to the Bishopric of Carlisle, to the Rev. Thomas Dale, M.A., Canon of St. Paul's Cathedral.

MR. PEABODY is still very far from well, the bulletin issued on Wednesday being as follows:—"Mr. Peabody remains very weak; but no important change has occurred during the last two days."

THE DEATH OF LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SANDILANDS, in his eightieth year, is announced. He entered the Royal Artillery in 1806, and served with the expedition to Walcheren, and in the campaign of 1815, including the Battle of Waterloo.

THE LORD MAYOR ELECT, Mr. Alderman Besley, was presented to the Lord Chancellor on Tuesday morning, with the usual formalities. The Lord Chancellor congratulated the citizens of London on their choice, and said he was commissioned to signify her Majesty's approval of it.

HOBART PACHA has been presented by the Empress of the French with the decoration of a Commander of the Legion of Honour, in recognition of the services to the cause of European peace rendered by him off Syria.

WOMEN are to be admitted in future to the classes of the Edinburgh School of Arts.

SIR TITUS SALT, of Saltaire, anxious to promote not merely the health and comfort, but also the rational recreation, of the large number of work-people who are employed by him, contemplates, now that the mechanics' institute he has erected is nearly finished, providing a park or recreation-ground, which will involve him in the outlay of some thousands of pounds.

SEVERE SHOCKS OF EARTHQUAKE were felt at Frankfurt, Darmstadt, Wiesbaden, Mayence, and in the neighbouring localities, on Sunday evening and early on Monday morning.

MONOGRAM VEILS are the latest wrinkle among New York fashionable young ladies. Those of fawn colour and grey are most in vogue, the monogram being embroidered in colours in the centre.

A SUBSCRIPTION has been set on foot for defraying the costs of the defence of Hinson, the murderer of the man Boyd and the woman Death at Wood-green, and a sum of £160 has been already collected, a good portion of it in public-houses.

THE VACANCY in the Bishopric of the Orange River Free State Church, caused by the retirement of Bishop Twells, has been filled up by the appointment of Archdeacon Merriman.

THE GREAT CONVENT CASE of "Saurin v. Star" will, it is understood, come again before the public in the course of the Term which commenced on Tuesday, in the form of an application for a new trial to the Court of Queen's Bench.

THE OFFICE OF PRINCIPAL REGISTRAR OF DEEDS in Ireland, which was held for more than twenty years by Mr. Morgan O'Connell, eldest surviving son of the Liberator, and lately resigned by him, has been conferred upon Mr. Lynch, proprietor and editor of the *Dublin Evening Post*.

THE SOUTH-EASTERN AND LONDON, CHATHAM, AND DOVER RAILWAY COMPANIES have decided not to renew in the forthcoming session of Parliament the application which they made unsuccessfully last year for an amalgamation of the two companies.

M. GOSCHEN has sent Mr. J. Henley, one of the Poor-Law Inspectors, to Scotland, with the view of inquiring into the practical working of the system of boarding out pauper children in that country. Mr. Henley was for some time engaged as an Assistant Commissioner upon the inquiry into the condition of children employed in agriculture.

A FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT occurred on Wednesday afternoon on board her Majesty's gun-vessel Thistle, at Sheerness. Her engines were on trial, when the boiler burst. Seven persons were killed and fifteen injured—eleven very seriously, and four less so. Several of those injured cannot live. The cause of the accident is not known.

A MOVEMENT is about to be set on foot at Edinburgh for the purpose of erecting a statue in that city to the memory of the late Rev. Dr. Chalmers.

MR. McLACHLEN, the stockbroker charged with appropriating a large amount of securities entrusted to him by executors, was again before Sir Robert Carden at the Mansion House on Wednesday. Additional evidence was given, and the prisoner was committed for trial.

A CHAPEL belonging to the Primitive Methodists, which was in the course of erection near the Royal Grammar School, Newcastle-on-Tyne, was blown down on Tuesday morning, and a stonemason named Thomas Hogarth was killed, and another man named William Young was so much injured that little hopes are entertained of his recovery.

THE IRONMASTERS OF NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE have granted an advance of wages to their workmen—the increase being five per cent in the case of mill-men and sixpence per ton on puddling. They have at the same time raised the price of finished iron by ten shillings a ton.

SUNDAY last was what is called "Hospital Sunday" at Birmingham. On a day specially appointed annually in the month of October a collection is made at all the churches and chapels on behalf of the charities of the town. The amount collected on the day and subsequently sent in this year is £8700. The Queen's Hospital takes the fund on this occasion. The average amount in this way collected for the ten years ended 1868 (exclusive of expenses, about £100 a year) is £3674.

A VERY HIGH TIDE occurred in the Thames on Wednesday afternoon, when the river rose 3 ft. above high-water mark. This was 18 in. higher than the flow of the tide in the first week of October, when such extensive preparations were made to meet the damage anticipated from the "great tidal wave." Wednesday, however, found the waterside population unprepared, and much injury to property was the result.

A SAD CASE OF POISONING has occurred at Leeds. A young man named James Chadwick, an apprentice to Messrs. Reinhardt and Sons, chemists and druggists, Briggate, having been suffering for two or three days from tic-douloureux, took a large dose of "Battle's solution of opium" to allay the pain. The result was that he fell into a deep sleep, which terminated in his death.

THE STEAM-LAUNCH PAULINE, under the command of Captain Kirtan, of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's service, has surveyed the Suez Canal throughout, taking soundings all the way. The report is that the canal is a sterling success. The least depth in the channel is 20 ft., and the remaining obstructions are being rapidly removed.

AT THE LEIGH POLICE COURT, on Monday, a beerseller was charged with permitting drunkenness and disorderly conduct in his house; and, the charge being made out to the satisfaction of the magistrates, he was fined 40s. and costs. It is provided in the recent Beerhouse Act that all convictions shall be recorded on the license; and the defendant was asked to produce the document, in order that the entry might be made upon it. He, however, had omitted to take it with him, and for that omission he was fined 2s.

TWO BOYS, aged respectively nine and four years, having played truant from school, wandered into a wood near Banstable, on Saturday. The elder child was found by the side of a stream thoroughly exhausted, and said he had been unable to get his little brother home. On further search it was found that the child was dead; he had fallen into the water, and had been dragged out alive, but died from subsequent exposure to the cold.

A COMPANY which has chartered an excursion ship to the Suez Canal ingeniously promises an accessory very taking to Frenchmen. A captive balloon is to be tethered at the foot of the Great Pyramid; so that the excursionists may have an opportunity of looking down upon those peaks from the heights of which, according to Napoleon's famous order of the day, "forty centuries" took a view of his army.

A FATAL ACCIDENT occurred, on Tuesday morning, in Blackstock-lane, Hornsey, arising from the censurable practice of practical joking with firearms. A man named Tucker, one of several carpenters at work in some new buildings, got hold of a gun which had been left there temporarily by a fellow-workman, and, in ignorance of its being loaded, presented it at a comrade named May, told him to prepare to die, and then pulled the trigger. The charge went through the poor fellow's heart, and he fell dead on the spot.

A SINGULAR CASE OF BANKRUPTCY came before the Commissioner at Basinghall-street on Monday. The bankrupt, Sarah Pavitt, a married woman, had brought an action, jointly with her husband, against a person for defamation of character, but was unable to proceed with it for want of funds. Upon that judgment was entered against her, and it was the costs of the suit, amounting to the insignificant sum of £4 15s. 6d., which led to her application to the Court, she having been ten weeks in prison. An order of discharge was granted.

NEW LORD OF THE TREASURY.—Mr. W. H. Gladstone, who has until now been acting as Third Secretary to the Premier without salary, will be the new Lord of the Treasury, working with Mr. Stansfeld in the department, and aiding him in Parliament, with the status of a Junior Lord. This is the first office which Mr. W. H. Gladstone has held under the Crown, and his acceptance of it will render it necessary for him to seek re-election at Whitby. It is just thirty-five years since the Premier commenced his public life in the same office as that to which he now appoints his son, for whom we may be allowed to wish a career worthy of such a father.



## THE LOUNGER.

THE Tower Hamlets election to fill up the vacancy caused by Mr. Ayrton's acceptance of an office under the Crown will take place forthwith. The Southwark election of a successor to Mr. Layard will not come off until after the meeting of Parliament; for this reason—Mr. Layard's acceptance of the post of Minister at Madrid does not vacate his seat; he is still member for Southwark, and cannot divorce himself from the borough until he shall be able to accept the office of Steward of the Chiltern Hundreds or some other Government manor. This he cannot do until the meeting of Parliament. He might possibly take the Chilterns now, but nothing would be gained by his so doing, as Mr. Speaker cannot, without an order of the House, issue his warrant for a writ to fill up a vacancy caused by the acceptance of the Chilterns, &c. By 21 and 22 Vict., cap. 110, Mr. Speaker is empowered and required to issue his warrants to fill up vacancies caused during the recess by members accepting offices under the Crown. But this Act does not apply to the acceptance of the Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds, &c. The policy of this exception is not far to seek. The House has the power to expel its members, and has often exercised it. Now, let us suppose that a discovery were made, during the recess, that a member had committed some offence which rendered him liable to expulsion; but for this exception said member might, with the connivance of the Government, accept the Chiltern, get rid of his seat, and escape the ignominy of expulsion.

The election of a member for Southwark cannot, then, take place until after the meeting of Parliament. This is a great nuisance, as Southwark will be in hot water for three months. I see that Mr. Labouchere, uninformed, is already in the field. Can any one point out distinctly a single reason why Southwark should send Mr. Labouchere? Here is Mr. Labouchere's political history. In 1865 he, with Sir Henry Hoare, wooed and won the borough of Windsor; but was, with his colleague, unseated by a Committee of the House. In 1867, on the sudden death of Mr. Robert Hambury, Mr. Labouchere was elected member for Middlesex, without opposition. In 1868 he stood again for Middlesex with Lord Enfield. These two gentlemen quarrelled, and whilst they were quarrelling Lord George Hamilton (a Tory) gained a seat, defeating Mr. Labouchere by 1453 votes, and topping Lord Enfield by 1343. No Tory had sat for Middlesex for thirty years; but if the Tories had brought forward two candidates, they might, in consequence of the aforesaid quarrel, have carried both. Mr. Milner Gibson has been invited to stand. He is, by the width of the whole heavens, a better man than Mr. Labouchere; but he refuses the invitation, and will readily refuse, I hear, a second which has been sent. Then there is Mr. Kirkman Hodgson, who sat for Bridport from 1857 until 1858. The Reform Bill deprived Bridport of one member, and Mr. Hodgson was left without a seat. Mr. Hodgson is a merchant in London, was for many years Governor of the Bank, and, what is more to the purpose, is a steady, decided Liberal. Mr. Odger is, I hear, to stand; but he will have no chance here. Nor will a Conservative come in, even if Mr. Odger should go the poll, unless there should be three Liberals in the field, as the state of the poll at the last general election shows. At that election John Locke polled 6027; Layard, 5908; Cotton (Tory), 2495. In saying that Mr. Odger has no chance, let it not be supposed that I do not wish to see him in Parliament. I wish he could get in. I merely state what I believe to be the fact. In Southwark the majority of the voters are manufacturers and shopkeepers, and they, as we all know, do not favour what are called working-men's candidates.

I have received two letters from Berwickshire, both of which correct a mistake which I made in supposing that Mr. David Robertson, who rumour says is to be made a peer, would have been, but for the fortune he got with his wife, a poor man. One of my correspondents tells me that Mr. Robertson succeeded to a large fortune on the death of his brother, Charles Majoribanks, and, what is better, that "he spends it in every sense of the word as a Liberal should." One is glad to hear this, though not surprised; for it harmonises with all that I have heard of Mr. Robertson. The other correspondent dilates with enthusiasm on Mr. Robertson's merits as a fox-hunter. He has, says my correspondent, done more for fox-hunting than any other man in the county; and, if foxes are a nuisance in Berwickshire, destroying the farmers' lambs and poultry, this, too, is high praise. But if he preserves the "varmint," as landlords do in many counties, merely to have the pleasure of hunting them, my correspondent must excuse me if I cannot be so enthusiastic in praise of Mr. Robertson as he (my correspondent) is. But of one thing I am sure—viz., that in pursuing his pleasure he is not neglectful of his tenants' rights. I remember an incident in his career that proves this. Some years ago, the late Lord Advocate, Mr. Moncreiff, brought in a Scottish Fishery Bill, and in this bill there was a clause enacting that everybody who should carry a salmon-rod should take out a license, the payment for which should be not more than ten shillings. Mr. Robertson, though he has extensive fisheries on his estate, sternly opposed the clause. "The poor people's rights of fishing with a rod," he said, "are as old as the rights of proprietors of the estates, and I will not consent to their being robbed of these rights." Mr. Robertson and a little band of members implored the Lord Advocate to withdraw the clause, but the learned Lord was obstinate; and then we had a series of divisions on the clause. The struggle lasted far into the small hours, the Government always defeating the little band. At last the little band, seeing that there were not many over forty in the House, walked out with Mr. Robertson at its head, and thus reduced the number below forty, and the House was then counted out; and, as the Session was not far from its end and the Lord Advocate was obliged to go to Scotland, we heard no more of this bill. It is not known yet whether Mr. Robertson will go to the House of Lords. For his own sake, one would hope not; for such a man would be awfully dull up there.

On June 24 last a Parliamentary Committee was appointed to inquire into the causes of the great excess of cost in prosecuting the war in Abyssinia over the estimate submitted to Parliament. The report of the Committee was, I see, brought up on July 30; but the Committee is to be reappointed next Session. Meanwhile, Mr. Candlish and Captain Beaumont of the Committee have gone to Bombay—are, indeed, there by this time—to investigate the accounts there. Here is something new and strange. How impossible this would have been thought thirty years ago; but now it can be done easily enough. It takes only three weeks now to get from England to Bombay. Three weeks going, three weeks coming back—six weeks out of the six months' vacation. Mr. Candlish and Captain Beaumont may do a good stroke of work over there before they are wanted here again. But will they get to the bottom of the mystery? That is to be doubted. It will, though, be something done if they see a little way into the murky pit; and, if this be possible to human penetration, Mr. Candlish is the man to do it. Did anyone warn the Bombay authorities of the approach of these gentlemen? If not, how their presence must have flustered the jobbers. I say jobbers, because there cannot be a doubt that there was an enormous deal of jobbery.

Crowds of our countrymen are flocking to Egypt to see the Suez Canal opened. The Peninsular and Oriental Company run an extra steamer on Saturday. Their regular boat goes on Sunday. Both are full. Lord Houghton and Lord Dudley go as guests of the Pacha. His Highness has been lavish with free passes. All the London daily papers have had passes sent for their reporters. W. H. Russell is by this time in Egypt: is he gone for the Times? If so, we shall have a vivid description. But where are all the people to lodge? and how are they to be fed? In Alexandria the hotel accommodation is not large. At Port Said, where the canal opens, a hundred miles from Alexandria, there can be only improvised accommodation. Then, as to food? Beef at Alexandria was 10s. about 8s. 4d.—a pound. The Sultan is to be there, with a fleet. The Pacha, of course, will appear in great strength. Let us hope there will be no collision between the Khedive and his suzerain. The French papers say such a catastrophe may happen.

Some very curious and startling statements were made, on

Monday, at the Coroner's inquiry into the late accident at the Welwyn junction, on the Great Northern Railway. In the first place, a platelayer in charge of a portion of the line admitted that he was bound to govern himself according to a code of rules he carried in his pocket, and yet admitted that he could not read, and consequently may be presumed to be but imperfectly conversant with the rules laid down for his guidance, even though those rules had "been read over to him." Then Frederick Warr, foreman of the locomotive and carriage department, coolly stated that, though there was a rule to the effect that engine-drivers should not go at a greater speed than ten or twelve miles an hour while passing a junction, "it was a well understood thing that engine-drivers would not hesitate to run at a greater speed past a junction on a straight line than ten or twelve miles an hour; and, indeed, he had been an engine-driver, and he should not think anything—taking into consideration the Great Northern system of working—of running past Welwyn at thirty miles an hour, even with the book of rules in his pocket." From which it would appear that the company's rules are things intended to be produced at investigations into so-called "accidents," and not to be acted upon in the conduct of traffic. Mr. Warr further said, in reference to the particular accident under inquiry, that "the driver of the Peterborough train would be expected to have 'some sense in his skull' as to whether or not, or how far, he should depart from the rules in the book." Rather a nice state of affairs that! But this was not the most remarkable thing stated by Mr. Warr. The disaster at Welwyn, as your readers will recollect, was caused by the Peterborough train parting at the junction, a portion of the carriages being smashed and others going off the main on to the Hertford branch line; and Mr. Warr proved that "one of the springs of the foremost carriage had an old breakage in two plates, which breakage was followed on the day of the accident by a new breakage of three plates and a loss of 2 ft. of spring plate." He further stated that "the Peterborough train had got over as far as the fourth vehicle—namely, the first carriage, which had a broken spring, and that this broken spring caused the wheel of that carriage to jump the point. This jumping the point, he held, caused the damage to the tongue of the point referred to by previous witnesses, and must have made the handles of the points in the signalman's box shake and pull. This being the case, perhaps the man put his hand on the handles at the moment, released the points, and so turned the part of the train at that moment headed on the points down the Hertford branch line." Now, to a mind uninitiated in the mysteries of railway management it naturally appears probable that the "broken spring," and consequent "jumping of the points," were the cause of the whole mischief; and I should like to ask whether it might not reasonably be expected that the "foreman of the locomotive and carriage department," or some other official, should have had "sense enough in his skull" to abstain from sending out a carriage labouring under the defect of an "old" and a "new" breakage of spring, and an absence of 2 ft. of spring plates. There appeared to be a desire to fasten the blame of the disaster on the pointman—to offer, as usual in such cases, a subordinate as a sacrifice to public opinion; but it seems to me that this sacrifice would be of a decidedly vicarious character, and that the real responsibility rests with the persons, whoever they may be, who allowed the carriage with the broken spring to start on that fatal journey, and who content themselves with issuing books of rules without caring whether they be read and acted upon or not. I hope these points will be more thoroughly inquired into, either by the Coroner when he resumes the investigation, or by the Government inspector.

The Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company has published a very beautifully-executed and exceedingly interesting chart of the North Atlantic Ocean, showing deep-sea soundings and the tracks of telegraph cables laid between Europe and America in 1865, 1866, and 1869. The course of the three cables—the two British and the one French—are clearly exhibited; and a most complete and intelligible idea is obtained of the grand work accomplished when the wide Atlantic was bridged, and distance annihilated, by the deposition of the great telegraph cables.

## THE LITERARY LOUNGER.

## THE MAGAZINES.

The *Cornhill* contains, among other valuable matter, one paper of the deepest possible interest to the psychologist and student of "social science" as it is called. It is an account by Mr. Algernon Bertram Mitford, Secretary to her Majesty's Legation in Japan, of the self-immolation, or Hara-Kiri of the Japanese, who had given the order to fire on the foreign settlement at Hiogo. I cannot advise delicate ladies to read it at all, or very sensitive men to read it at bed-time; but extensively read it should be, and will be. The Japanese are a most interesting people. They seem to exist for the express purpose of stultifying the rest of civilised or semi-civilised humanity. There is not room to praise the other papers in this number—all of them good; but a word must be devoted to Mr. Matthew Arnold's essay, now completed, upon "St. Paul and Protestantism." This is a great deal more satisfactory than its opening promised. It is not, I dare to say, an accurate statement, but it is an important contribution towards forming such a statement.

*Macmillan* also contains a paper of striking interest, which every psychologist and student of social phenomena ought to read. It is an account of the "Maison Paternelle at Mettray"—a sort of genteel prison, to which respectable parents send refractory boys to be cured by solitary confinement. The short paper on "Oxford Slang" is very amusing. I was not aware that Oxford claimed the credit of having invented the word "bosh;" but it seems to be so. There is much to say of some other papers in *Macmillan*; but let no one miss reading that on the Mettray boys' prison, which seems to me, and in my opinion really is, a very shocking institution. As far as its effects seem traceable, they are so desperately bad in some cases that a few instances of partial success can do nothing to justify its existence.

The most amusing paper of the whole month is, probably, that in the *Gentleman's Magazine* entitled "Three Parish Clerks," a story of railway policy which is, I doubt not, substantially true. This magazine also has a "sensation" paper—"A Peep at a Neapolitan Nunnery."

The *Britannia* has a sketch—"Female Physique"—which might have been made a "sensation," but is not. It is about the Ladies' Gymnasium, but it should have been a great deal longer and fuller, considering the importance of the subject. Who can forget Du Maurier's almost-wicked picture in *Punch's Almanack* of two or three years ago? I possess a scrap-book exclusively devoted to children and women—that is, pictures of them—not a man do I allow within its gentle precincts; and Mr. Du Maurier's Ladies' Gymnasium is one of the treasures of that album of mine.

*Belgravia* contains an essay by Mr. R. H. Patterson on the connection of great epidemics with the larger and utterly uncontrollable telluric phenomena. With the general spirit of the last paragraph (which is here and there a little unguarded, however) I heartily agree. To put the thing in the terms in which it was once put elsewhere by the present pen—when science has done its best, who will civilise space for us? How can the essential problems of life be altered by any amount of knowledge or progress? Mr. Walter Thornbury and others contribute some capital matter; and Mr. G. A. Sala in "Perfect Men" would make a hypochondriac laugh in spite of himself. He never wrote a happier or more truly humane essay.

In *Tinsley's* the "Trade Rivalry of Nations" is well worth reading. I am glad to see once more in *Tinsley's* one of those charming bits of natural scenery which used to distinguish it under its old régime. "Notes on our Military System" is a valuable paper.

Glad to find from *Aunt Judy* that her "cot" flourishes in the Children's Hospital. The magazine has all its usual merits; but surely, in "The Poodle," in the heading "Music and words by Alfred Scott Gatty," there is a slip. I have no time to refer, or even to think; but is not the melody here almost identical with that of

"The Wearing of the Green?" Perhaps I am wrong in that indication; but the "theme" is as old as the hills.

## THE THEATRICAL LOUNGER.

A new and original drama, by Mr. Wybert Reeve, a gentleman who recently appeared as John Mildmay in "Still Waters Run Deep" at the Lyceum Theatre, has been produced with success at the CHAMBER-CROSS. Mr. Wybert Reeve himself taking the principal part. The story is not particularly new. A young lady has two lovers—one a plain, straightforward gentleman, the other an adventurer. The running would be all in favour of the honourable lover, did not the dishonourable lover happen to hold a bill which has been forged by the young lady's brother—a fact of which the unconscientious holder takes every advantage. However, as it happens that the person whose name has been forged to the bill is no other than that of the honourable lover (who, for some reason that I did not gather, is passing under an alias), the difficulty is presumably got over by the honourable lover's professing himself ready to take up the bill when due. I say "presumably," because it is still open to the dishonourable holder of the bill to prosecute the forger, if he pleases. A forgery is not the less a forgery because the person whose name is forged is willing to look over it. The construction of this piece is sufficiently good, but the dialogue is not remarkable—indeed, the scenes between the two comic characters of the piece might be altogether abolished with advantage. Mr. Reeve is a quiet, gentlemanly actor; but the part affords him little opportunity of doing more than justifying these epithets. Mr. Philip Day, as the scoundrel of the piece, called for no remark. Miss Henrietta Simms (whom I am glad to see on the stage again) played the part of the heroine with taste and judgment. The other parts are satisfactorily filled.

A new burlesque by a new author has been produced, with every show of success, at the STRAND. The piece is founded on the comparatively obscure classical story of Iphigeneia, the wife of Athamas, King of Thebes, who destroyed herself and her infant daughter to escape the fury of her husband. More than this I never knew of Iphigeneia, and I find even these incomplete recollections of her story overthrown by the discovery that, according to Mr. Spedding (the author), Athamas had much more reason to dread the fury of Iphigeneia than Iphigeneia had of Athamas. The story is told in five short scenes, which are enlivened by the inevitable music-hall songs and "break-downs." It is cleverly written, and many of the jokes are really good; but the dialogue is defaced beyond redemption by vulgarities of the "S'help me Bob" school, and the author's ideas of rhyme and rhythm are (like steam, gas, and electricity) in their infancy. It is a pity that Mr. Spedding, who evidently has some fun in him, should have begun his stage-work in so bad a school. There is no excuse whatever for vulgarity on the stage; and Mr. Spedding's piece, with many good qualities in it, is unutterably slangy. The music, composed and selected by Mr. Frank Musgrave, is simply detestable. The burlesque is very cleverly acted by Mr. James as the henpecked King Athamas, by Mr. Thorne as the virago Iphigeneia, and by Mr. Fenton as King Eetes. The other parts are filled by a number of straight-limbed ladies, whose names are of little importance. However, their demeanour on the stage affords a curious study. Anything more vacant than the expression of their countenances, or more listless and inattentive than their manner, while they have nothing to say, it is impossible to conceive. But watch one of them as her cue comes round, and you will see that helpless, inane mass of flesh suddenly become instinct with exaggerated animation. She will utter her two poor lines with all the emphasis that human ingenuity can heap upon them, and, having uttered them, she will relapse forthwith into the listless, vacant droll you found her. They are all the same, these pretty nonentities. Mr. Fenton's scenery is extremely good, and the dresses are of surpassing magnificence.

THE SEE OF EXETER.—The opponents of Dr. Temple appear to have agreed at length that it will be in vain to carry their antagonism any further. We do not know what authority there is for the statement of the *Record*, that the Chapter of Exeter will elect the new Bishop by a majority of fourteen to eight, but we believe there is no doubt that he will be elected. But it is to be feared that the pernicious consequences of the agitation will not pass away with its failure. The extreme men of both the High and Low parties have used and abused their opportunities, and it is now the turn of others to speak. The violence of Drs. Pusey and McNeill has provoked Dr. Ewing, Bishop of Argyll and the Isles, and one of the most thoughtful and peaceful of Churchmen, to speak out. Bishop Ewing feels compelled to say, in a letter published the other day, that the doctrines which Drs. Pusey and McNeill preach are more dangerous than those of "Essays and Reviews," for that they "destroy the meaning and benefit of revelation, and by separating God from nature and righteousness are driving out all true knowledge of God;" and that the Essayists are better than they. In the mouth of Bishop Ewing, as many of our readers know, a sentence of this kind is not a mere rhetorical missile, but a grave judgment full of significance. Woe to the sheep when the shepherds can thus strive with one another!—*Daily News*.

LORD MAYOR'S DAY.—The Guildhall is now being prepared for the annual banquet on Tuesday next, Nov. 9, after the procession to Westminster, where the Lord Mayor, in accordance with an ancient custom, is presented to the Barons of the Court of Exchequer. All the statues in the great hall have been renovated, and at the eastern end boards have been put down to elevate it above the remainder of the hall. There the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress, the Sheriffs, and all the principal guests are seated, and it will be, as usual, divided from the lower part by a silken cord. Outside the building an entrance-hall is being erected, and the chamber of the Common Council is in process of adaptation into a reception-room. Mr. Gladstone has accepted an invitation to be present, as have also the Lord Chancellor, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Earl of Clarendon, the Home Secretary, Earl De Grey and Ripon, the Marquis of Hartington, Mr. Cardwell, Mr. Childers, and Mr. Goschen. The Duke of Cambridge and Mr. Bright are both unable to attend. All the foreign Ambassadors have been invited, and eight of them have accepted the invitation. The route of the procession is not yet definitely known; but it will have, of necessity, to traverse the ward of the new Lord Mayor, which this year is that of Aldersgate. The *City Press* states that the procession on Lord Mayor's Day, starting from Guildhall, will go through Gresham-street, Princes-street, King William-street, Cannon-street, St. Paul's-churchyard (east side), St. Martin's-le-Grand, Aldersgate-street, Long-lane, Smithfield (west side of the meat market), Charterhouse-street, Farringdon-road, Farringdon-street, Fleet-street, Strand, to Westminster.

HALLOWEEN AT BALMORAL CASTLE.—This time-honoured festival was duly celebrated at Balmoral Castle, on Saturday evening, in a manner not soon to be forgotten by those who took part in the enjoyment of the evening. As the shades of evening were closing in upon the Strath numbers of torch-lights were observed approaching the castle, both from the cottages on the eastern portion of the estate and also those on the west. The torches from the western side were probably the more numerous, and as the different groups gathered together the effect was very fine. Both parties met in front of the castle—the torch-bearers numbering nearly one hundred. Along with those bearing the torches were a great many people belonging to the neighbourhood. Dancing was commenced by the torch-bearers dancing a "Hula-hula" in fine style, to the lilting strains of Mr. Ross, the Queen's piper. The effect was greatly heightened by the display of bright lights of various colours from the top of the staircase of the tower. After dancing for some time the torch-bearers proceeded round the castle in martial order, and as they were proceeding down the granite staircase at the north-west corner of the castle the procession presented a singularly beautiful and romantic appearance. Having made the circuit of the castle, the remainder of the torches were thrown in a pile at the south-west corner, thus forming a large bonfire, which was speedily augmented with other combustibles until it formed a burning mass of considerable proportions, round which dancing was spiritedly carried on. The scene at this juncture was one to be long remembered by those who witnessed it. The flames of the bonfire shot up to an immense height, illuminating the castle wall with a ruddy glare, while the figures of the dancers in their agile and grotesque movements were shown to great advantage. The play of light and shade on the groups of interested spectators was not the least attractive part of the interesting spectacle. Fun and daffin' were not, of course, wanting where so many

"Merry friendly countra folks  
Together did convene,  
To burn their nits, an' pu' their stocks,  
And hand their Hallowe'en  
Fu' blithe that night."

Her Majesty witnessed the proceedings with apparent interest for some time, and the company enjoyed themselves none the less heartily on that account. Mr. Begg, distiller, Lochnagar, had also a splendid bonfire on Cairnabeg, round which merry groups danced torch in hand.



## THE TOMB

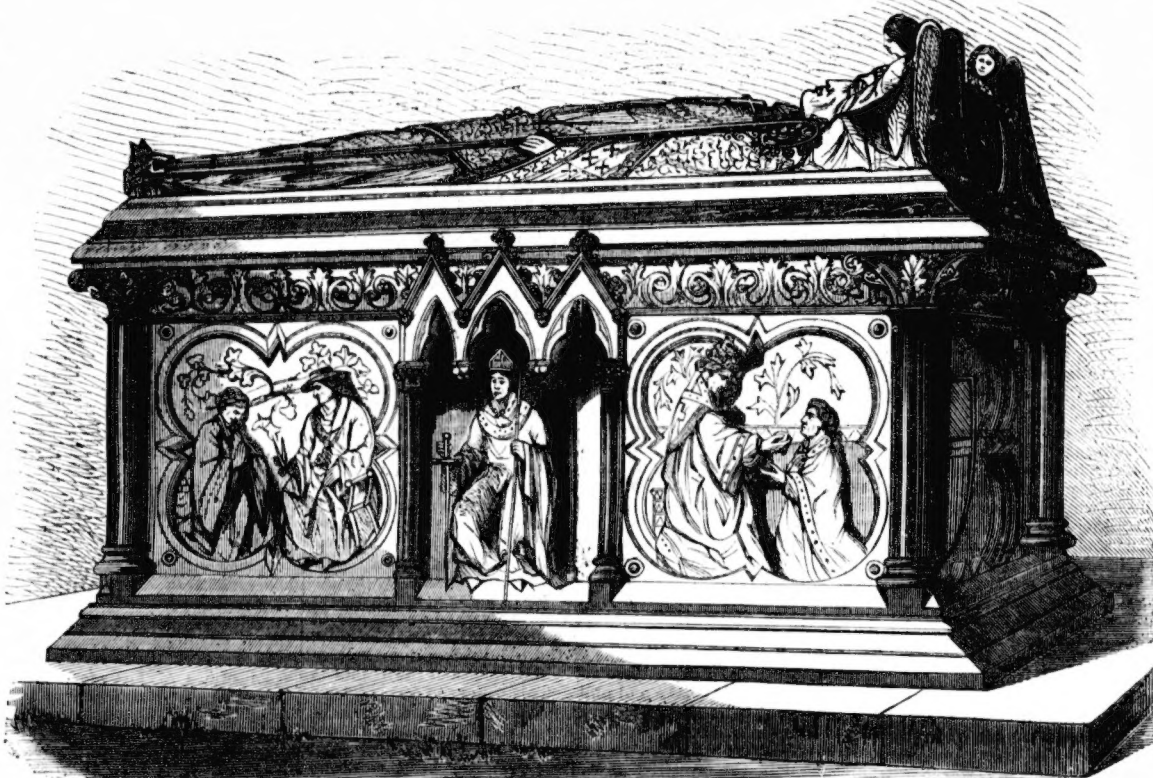
## OF CARDINAL WISEMAN.

A NEW and elegant tomb is about to be erected in Kensal-green Cemetery, over the grave of the late respected Cardinal. It is in Gothic style, from the designs of Mr. E. Welby Pugin, and is composed of marble—the figures being of white marble and the shafts of dark Devonshire marble. The two subjects on the tomb represented in our illustration are the Cardinal entering the priesthood and the Pope giving him power to establish bishops in England, himself being made Archbishop of Westminster. The tomb will be removed to the new cathedral at Westminster when finished. The execution has been intrusted to Mr. Tanner, of Westminster-road.

## "LOST AT SEA"

## AT THE ADELPHI THEATRE.

THE new drama of "Lost at Sea," which is now being played at the Adelphi Theatre and is the joint production of Messrs. Boucicault and Byron, has already received notice from our Theatrical Lounger. By way of variety, however, we place before our readers, in connection with the accompanying Engraving, an extract from the critique on the piece which appeared in the columns of the *Morning Post*. That journal says:—"Lost at Sea," which has for its main interest the monetary crisis of three years



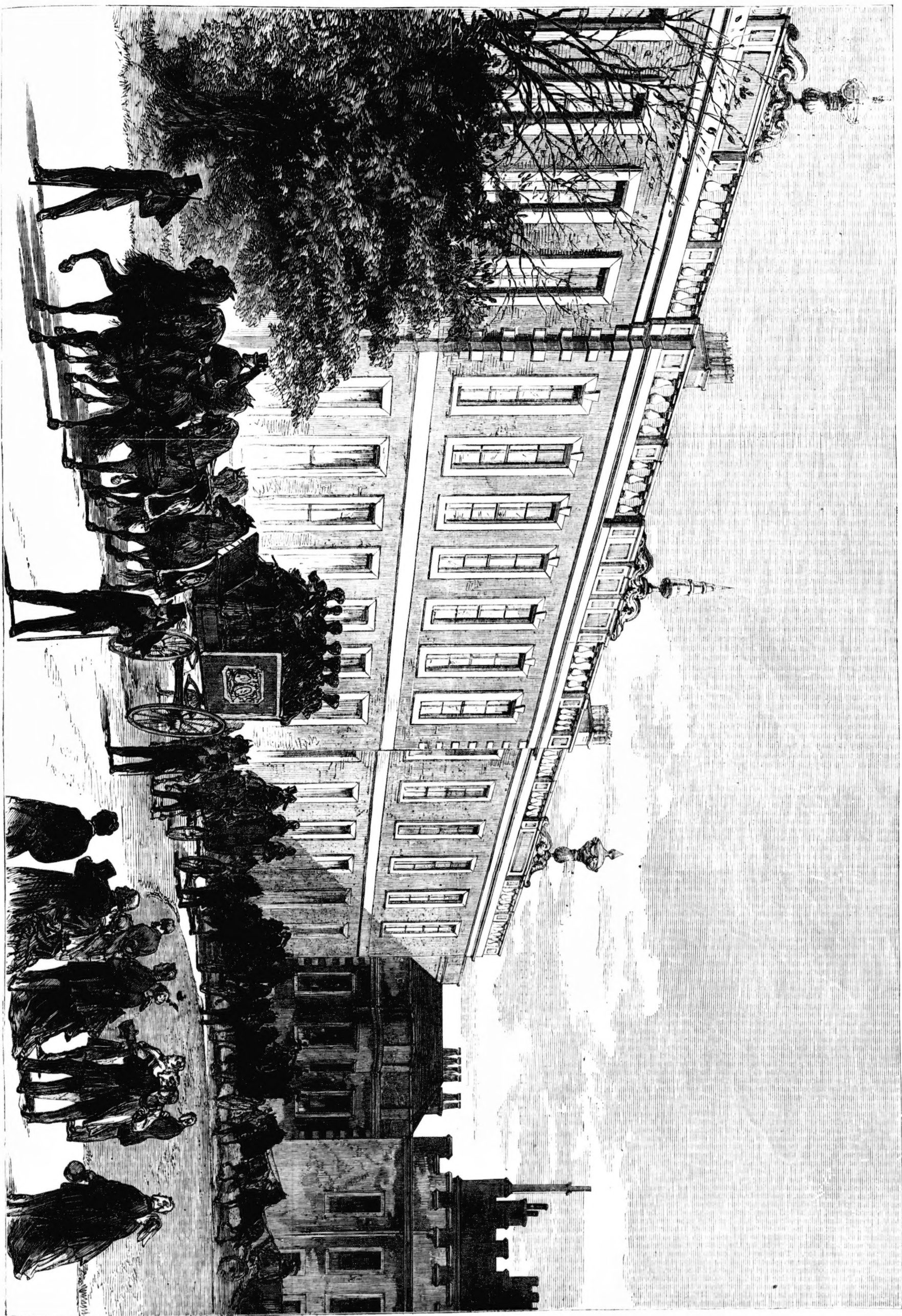
TOMB OF CARDINAL WISEMAN IN KENSAL-GREEN CEMETERY.

ago, may be scarcely denominated sensational in the strictest sense of the term, though certainly some of its incidents border upon that particular class of dramatic literature. It is, however, eminently realistic, as we have a real banking-house, with real clerks shovelling sovereigns and posting books, so true to nature that they forget not to say to a customer, 'How'll you have it?' on changing his cheques across the counter. It commences in Mr. Franklin's (Mr. C. H. Stephenson's) villa at Acton, where we find a consultation going on between the banker and his head cashier, Rawlings (Mr. Atkins), with regard to some monetary difficulty. The latter informs the former that a rich client of theirs has been lost at sea; and, having no relations or friends, the whole of a large property in their possession can be quietly appropriated, without anyone being the wiser, for the purpose of tiding them over their impending misfortune. Presently Lord Alfred Colebrooke (Mr. J. D. Beveridge), who is engaged to Laura Franklin (Miss Lennox Grey), enters. He is informed by Rawlings that certain shares he had are worth nothing, and he is, in point of fact, a ruined man. He therefore withdraws his claim to Laura's hand; but Franklin, delighted with his ill-gotten gains or the prospect of having a Lord for a son-in-law, takes his shares off his hands, requiring only as a recompense



SCENE FROM "LOST AT SEA," AT THE ADELPHI THEATRE.





FUNERAL OF THE LATE LORD DUFFY: THE COFFIN LEAVING KNOWEL Y HOUSE—SEE PAGE 296.



that he shall make Laura happy. The second scene is outside Jessop's herbarium and museum, Love-lane, Lambeth. Here we find Smyley (Miss Eliza Johnstone), who officiates as a locomotive pill-box for advertising a quack medicine, filling up his time with pounding drugs with a pestle-and-mortar, and singing music-hall songs. Here, in a conversation which takes place between Mrs. Jessop (Mrs. Leigh Murray) and Smyley, we learn that Jessop (Mr. Belmore) has been imprisoned for some trifling peccadillo, and is still undergoing the remainder of his sentence. After they leave, Jessop himself appears upon the scene, and is joined by Rawlings, who explains that he has interested himself in getting the sentence commuted in order that he may aid him in some scheme he has adroit. The scheme is that he should personate the man who had been lost at sea, claim the money from Franklin, and that the two should divide the spoil. In the third scene we are introduced to the laboratory, which, strangely enough, serves for a sitting-room for the family as well. There is a mysterious lodger here, Walter Coram (Mr. Arthur Stirling), whom we have little difficulty in seeing to be the man who is supposed to have been lost at sea. He is deeply in love with Katy (Miss Rose Leclercq), a daughter or dependant—we cannot make out which—of the Jessops, who, however, scorns his suit, as she is engaged and deeply attached to the rascal Rawlings. Rawlings presently appears bringing in Coram's own bones, but Mrs. Jessop's tea-table entertains them by giving an authentic account of Coram's shipwreck. The second act opens in the gardens at Acton Villa, the time is evening, and Franklin, Rawlings, and Jessop—the latter marvellously got up to represent the missing man—are chattering in the dining-room after dinner. Rawlings, seeing a way to advancement and riches if he marries the banker's daughter, insists upon Jessop making it one condition with Franklin, on his granting some vast loan to the bank. Walter Coram appears, and vastly confuses Jessop by pretending to have met him somewhere in India. Katy comes after her errand lover for some unexplained reason; she sees him walking and spooning with Laura, and goes behind the bushes and faints. She is helped out of the gardens by Lord Colebrooke, which gives rise to great jealousy on the part of Laura. In the next scene Rawlings visits Katy at Jessop's house, bids her a heartless good-by for ever, and "squares it" with her mother for a £50 note. We then find Coram and Smyley, who have begun to be suspicious, on the watch for Jessop or Rawlings in Villiers-street; and we hear that Katy is likely to drown herself. This leads up to one of the great scenes of the piece—Hungerford Bridge and the Thames by night. This scene, with its gaslights flashing in the water, was admirably arranged and vehemently applauded. Katy's attempt at self-destruction and Coram's interference serve as a pretext for this elaborately-panicked scene. In the third act we have Lombard-street during the panic. It appears to us that the scene-painter has taken a most poetical license in placing Messrs. Sterling, Bond, and Co.'s bank on the site of the Church of St. Mary Woolnoth, but possibly such things are allowable even in a realistic drama. Here we have crowds of angry speculators quickly ruined, and bank shutters put up with surprising rapidity. After witnessing a little bit of mutual recrimination at the villa between Lord Alfred and Laura, we are introduced to a double scene, showing the bank and bank-parlour in Mr. Franklin's establishment. Here the frantic depositors come rushing in, anxious to draw out every penny. It is now nearly four o'clock, and funds are getting very low. Franklin is writing in desperation at his desk, when Coram opportunely drops in and places a large sum of money at his disposal. At this moment Jessop presents the cheque; Rawlings cashes it, and Coram, who has run round to the counter, gives the old herbalist in charge for forgery. At least so it appeared; but there must have been some marvellous laxity about the 'active and intelligent officer,' for in the next scene we find the hoary-headed sinner in what is called in the bills 'Jessop's Room at the Charing-cross Hotel.' Here the two conspirators meet, and determine that Coram must be put out of the way as speedily as possible. How this is done is discovered in the next scene, where Coram's room is set on fire, and he finds the door locked and the window barred. A short carpenter's scene following this serves to mask the great sensation of the drama—namely, the attic floor and roofs of Love-lane, with Jessop's museum in a blaze. This fire was admirably managed. Smyley and Katy scaling the roof, and arriving just as Coram is clutching the bars of his attic in wild despair, was undoubtedly the situation of the piece. Here the drama might well have ended, for though, perhaps, necessary in the cause of morality and the laws of retribution, the whole of the fourth act partakes of the nature of an anti-climax. However satisfactory it may be to know that virtue is rewarded, or that honesty is the best policy, dramatically speaking, the last act might well have been dispensed with altogether.

**DEPTFORD DOCKYARD.**—The inhabitants of Deptford are taking action, through their respective vestries, for getting the abolished dockyard utilised, either as a metropolitan fish market, in lieu of Billingsgate, or as a foreign cattle receiving and slaughtering yard and dead-meat market. By the advice of Sir David Salomons, Bart., M.P. for the borough, a memorial has been drawn up, and is in course of signature, for presentation to the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the city of London.

**SERIOUS RAILWAY COLLISION.**—Earl Vane, the chairman of the Cambrian Railway, in returning from Oswestry to Machynlleth, on Monday night, was placed in a position of great peril. It appears his Lordship had been attending a Masonic ceremony in Oswestry, supporting the provincial grand master, Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, in laying the foundation-stone of a cottage hospital, founded by Mrs. Ormsby Gore and the Hon. Miss Kenyon. His Lordship left Oswestry by the last train, and on arriving at Carno, a station on a steep incline some fifteen miles from home, the train came in collision with a goods-train, and his Lordship's saloon, which was in the rear of the train, got detached, and commenced running back down the incline, gaining in speed as it ran. In this perilous position was Lord Vane placed for more than six miles, when the carriage stopped on a level, about a hundred yards from some crossing-gates, near Mount-lane junction. An alarm was given, and his Lordship, who had sustained a severe contusion of the forehead in the collision, was conducted to the refreshment-rooms of the junction, where his wounds were dressed by Dr. Parry, of Caersws, a neighbouring village. An engine was obtained from Llanidloes, and his Lordship was able to leave by special train at four o'clock on Tuesday morning. Others in the train were slightly hurt.

**TECHNICAL EDUCATION.**—A School for the Instruction of Apprentices and Workmen was opened at 44, Clerkenwell-green, on Monday evening. The Hon. Auberon Herbert occupied the chair. He referred to the progress of education in North Germany, especially in those subjects which make the apprentices and workmen more skilful and perfect. Accept, said he, the assistance which the Government offers, and make the best of it, although it is not all we think they ought to give. A working man in the meeting said the working men had never made any effort to secure a better education, or taken any trouble to impress the Government that they desired it. The chairman said it was quite true the working classes had not as yet felt the importance of the subject. We are progressing, said he, towards a great organisation of labour, in which the co-operative system will prevail, in which there should be a brotherhood of workers directing their own industry. He believed such a co-operative system was the only means of providing employment for the population; but it required a high state of intelligence to reap the full benefit of such a co-operative system. We must also endeavour to give working men more taste. Some of the best designs in former days were made by men engaged in the industries in which the designs had to be executed. We have a great array of ignorance to wipe off. We want more light. We must decide on what we want from the Education Office. Mr. Buckmaster then addressed the meeting with great earnestness, urging the importance of a better education for all classes of society, masters as well as workmen. Mr. Young, a picture-frame maker, said he felt the importance of a school in the district like the one proposed. Mr. Donati said he was a wood-carver, but he had never been taught drawing. He feared, up to the present time, the instruction had been too expensive for working men. Mr. Lucraft said he feared the employers of labour were quite as indifferent to scientific instruction as the men. So long as the men could do their work and make a profit for the master, it was, in most cases, all that was cared for. There was an entire absence of all opportunities for improving the art-education of the working classes in this district. There was nothing to be seen but bricks and mortar. A man could not walk in Paris without seeing something beautiful at almost every step; but there was nothing to be seen in our streets but wretched, dreary-looking objects—nothing to improve the taste. Mr. Solias and Mr. Coles, salaried teachers, then addressed the meeting, and explained the course of instruction which they proposed to give. After a vote of thanks to the chairman and Mr. Buckmaster the meeting separated. The school promises to be successful.

## ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL.

THIS hospital was founded by Rahere in 1102, and was richly endowed with land by early English Kings, among others by Henry VIII. The control of these lands and the application of the revenues arising from them were originally vested in the Corporation of London, and the Corporation appointed "Governors" for the proper discharge of the trusts. The Aldermen of London and certain members of the council were, and still are, governors *ex officio*; but in process of time the paramount authority of the Corporation was lost sight of, or suffered to lapse, and the governors themselves assumed or obtained a power to fill up vacancies in their own body. At present the qualification of a governor is a benefaction of 50 gs., and anyone so qualified may be proposed for election. He is then balloted for by the existing governors, or by such of them as attend the meetings, and is accepted or rejected at their pleasure. The body of governors thus elected themselves elect a treasurer, four almoners, and a house committee from their own body. The treasurer is a permanent officer. He has a house in the hospital, free of rates and taxes, and is supplied with coals and light, but receives no remuneration in money. The almoners are elected for a period of four years, one retiring every year. The house committee consists of the treasurer, the four almoners, all past almoners, and twenty-one other governors. It holds monthly meetings, the attendance at which is said to be irregular and defective, and the business little more than to confirm the acts of a standing committee, consisting of the treasurer and almoners only, which meets weekly. The practical effect of these arrangements is to give the entire control of the institution into the hands of an energetic treasurer. His residence on the spot and his acquaintance with details enable him always to maintain his own view against an inquiring or discontented governor; and the general feeling that it is necessary to support constituted authority, together with the gratitude felt by negligent committeemen to any who will take trouble off their hands, enable him to select his own nominees as almoners, and to exclude from the board of governors all persons whose presence there would be distasteful to himself.

The current revenue of St. Bartholomew's Hospital for the year 1868 amounted to no less a sum than £48,102 14s. 4d., and it may be fairly said that the treasurer, with little or no check, expends this sum of money annually, upon whom and on what he pleases. The accounts are audited only by the four almoners and by other auditors taken from among the governors, and the general accuracy is vouched by another officer called a "renter." It will not be interesting to inquire how the money is expended, in so far as information can be gained from the statement annually presented to the Charity Commissioners. In order to obtain a standard of comparison for this expenditure we shall also quote figures from the accounts of the London Hospital. St. Bartholomew's Hospital is said to make up 650 beds; but the average number in occupation is less than 600. The London Hospital average is 431, and the largest number of patients in the wards at any one time during the year is 511. St. Bartholomew's is said to receive about 6000 in-patients (we believe rather less than 6000) in the year. The London Hospital had 5351 under treatment during 1868. It follows that the average duration of treatment (a very important point in hospital economies) was much less at the London than at St. Bartholomew's; and it should be stated that the enormous proportion of severe accidents and urgent cases at the London (no less than 4059) entails very great expenses in diet, surgical appliances, and treatment. The managers of St. Bartholomew's must not take credit for their larger number of beds unless they make an equally good use of them; and we therefore propose to rest the comparison upon the total number of in-patients—upon 5351 as against (say) 6000. We will waive the point of the very costly character of the London Hospital cases, and assume that the governors of the ancient hospital are entitled to spend £6 for every £6s. 8d. that is spent at the modern one. The total cost of the London for 1868 was £29,000; and £4000 more, or £33,000, ought to have sufficed for all the necessary expenditure of St. Bartholomew's. The actual expenditure was little less than half as much again; and, properly administered, would have provided for the wants of nearly 3000 more in-patients.

In examining the details of this vast outlay, it will be necessary to use the same standard of comparison, because people without special knowledge could not otherwise judge of the propriety of any particular item. The absolute total sum expended directly upon the patients is nearly £2000 greater at the London than at Bartholomew's. The figures are:—

LONDON.		BARTHOLOMEW'S.	
House expenses ..	£12,466 2 11	Diet ..	£10,142 6 4
Dispensary ..	4,214 13 9	Dispensary and surgery ..	6,293 2 11
Surgery ..	1,565 1 8		
	£18,245 18 4		£16,435 9 3

It is not possible, from the accounts before us, to pursue the comparison as far as to the cost of meat, bread, and so forth; but we can do this with regard to wine and beer. At the London Hospital the ordinary beer is included in the house account, but "wine, spirits, and extra beer" appear in the dispensary account for £1735 6s. 6d. At Bartholomew's the charge for wine and spirits is £1659 11s. 2d., and the total charge for beer and porter is £762 2s. It follows that there is no special or unusual outlay there upon stimulants.

The explanation of the cost of maintaining St. Bartholomew's, however, is partially to be found in a series of payments given under the heads of tradesmen's and workmen's bills respectively in the surveyor's and in the stewards' departments. These stand as follows:—

IN THE SURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT.			
Builders ..	£565 17 0	Timber merchants ..	£291 13 2
Bricklayers ..	568 7 1	Slaters ..	25 2 7
Masons ..	301 5 8	Leather hose ..	29 14 0
Plumbers ..	241 19 8	Upholsters ..	491 11 2
Painters ..	983 16 6	Blind-makers ..	117 3 11
Glaziers ..	374 5 0	Flothcloth manufac-	
Smiths ..	580 18 6	turers ..	46 8 7
Ironmongers ..	94 10 3	Rubbish carter ..	35 0 0
Engineers ..	16 17 6	Picture cleaner ..	29 16 0
Brassfounders ..	76 4 0	Casual and petty ..	90 8 6
Coppersmiths ..	75 11 3		
Gas-fitters ..	261 16 7	Total ..	£5098 6 11

IN THE STEWARDS' DEPARTMENT.			
Bedsteads ..	£223 13 1	Clockmaker ..	£17 18 6
Bed furniture ..	537 17 5	Chimney-sweeping ..	97 5 6
Flock ..	233 17 2	Sand ..	28 14 0
Candles, soap, &c. ..	123 10 8	Garden expenses ..	38 13 4
Glass and earthenware ..	86 5 4	Casual and petty ..	79 19 10
Tinware ..	162 15 1	Monthly disbursements ..	290 2 11
Turnery ..	131 6 1		
Undertaker ..	55 11 6	Total ..	£2107 10 5

making a total for these two departments of £7205 17s. 4d. At the London the charges for current repairs amount to £1594 10s. 11d., and for furniture to £502 10s. 8d.—in all, £2097 1s. 7d. It might reasonably be supposed that there had been some unusual building going on at St. Bartholomew's; and such, indeed, was the fact. Houses in Duke-street have been altered into apartments for the house physicians, changes have been made in the apothecary's shop, and the banquetting-hall of the hospital has been redecorated at great expense. All these works, however, are duly charged as extra expenditure. So also are repairs of farm buildings on the hospital estates.

The mention of the banquetting-hall leads naturally to a very curious entry. The governors, as we have seen, give money as a qualification for office. They also dine, and invite their friends to dine, in the great hall of the hospital. The "benefactions" amounted in 1868 to £491 10s.; the charge for dinners to £310 3s. 4d.

Salaries, wages, gratuities, and pensions cover at Bartholomew's a sum of £11,916 12s. 10d., and at the London, £6788 13s. At Bartholomew's, however, the medical staff receive £2152 10s. of the total, and at the London they work gratuitously. Taking this

difference into account, the cost of salaries is nearly half as much again at Bartholomew's, although the nurses at the London are well treated, sufficiently numerous, confined to their proper duties, and exempt from nightwork. At Bartholomew's they are so few as to be cruelly overtasked. They are made to be charwomen and porters as well as nurses; they sit up on night duty one night out of every three, and twice a week they are employed for twenty-three (exceptionally for thirty-six) consecutive hours without rest, and without the privilege of retreating to the cupboards, unfit for human habitation, in which they are lodged at night. Each sleeping-cupboard, although only occupied by any individual nurse on two nights out of three, is occupied every night by somebody, and the number of cupboards is much less than the number of nurses; and hence many of the latter, whether employed at night or not, would be forced to sit up for lack of sleeping accommodation. Even if St. Bartholomew's were a poor hospital the treatment of the nurses would be utterly unjustifiable; and, as it is, new dormitories and proper help for them should at least have taken precedence of the decoration of the dining-hall and of the dinners of the governors.

It will at once be manifest that the system we have described affords no security to the public that the funds of the hospital shall be judiciously expended. That their application should be in the hands of an officer practically irresponsible, in no way trained for his work, unpaid, and overwhelmed by other duties, is an arrangement so monstrous that it need only be stated in order to receive universal condemnation. The present treasurer is himself largely engaged in business, is treasurer also to Christ's Hospital, and to the Foundling, and is active in many other matters. He is, we believe, a gentleman of high integrity and of great benevolence. But the hospital might not, even in these respects, be always equally fortunate; and the opportunities afforded by the uncontrolled expenditure of nearly £50,000 a year would form a temptation under which many men would break down. It is certain that the duties of the treasurer should not be executive. The executive officer should be the well-paid servant of the committee, strictly answerable to them, and bound to devote his full time and energies to the constant supervision of all departments of the hospital.

Theoretically speaking, the treasurer is, to some extent, under the control of the president; and the constitution of the hospital manifestly contemplated that the presidential office should be held by someone who could give attention to its duties. During a considerable interregnum, however, the present treasurer performed the work of the president in addition to his own; and the higher office was at last graciously accepted by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The Prince, of course, is but an ornament to the charity. The duties of his position leave him without the leisure, even if he had the inclination, to supervise the administration of a hospital; and the slender check provided by the constitution is lost, not only during his Royal Highness's tenure of office, but probably for ever. One Prince-President will certainly be succeeded by others of similar rank.—*Times*.

**POLITICAL EVICTIONS IN WALES.**—The proposed conference on the above subject, at Aberystwith, is fixed for Tuesday, Nov. 16. Most of the Welsh Liberal members, as well as the leading men of their constituencies, have promised to attend. Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., and other Liberal and long-tried helpers of the oppressed, from England, have promised their presence and aid. Judging from the warm expression of sympathy that has been shown towards the movement throughout a large portion of the United Kingdom, the conference, as well as the demonstration which is to follow, is likely to be one of the most important ever held in the Principality.

**SHOCKING FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.**—A fire happened, on Monday, in Wolverhampton, at the works of Messrs. W. Evans and Son, iron-braziers. Three persons have been burnt to death and six others injured. Four of the injured lie in the hospital and two at their homes. Some spirit of tar ignited and spread to two workshops, one above the other. Two of the deceased are young women and the other a boy. One woman was seen burning to death in the midst of the spirit, but could not be saved. The other leaped into the burning stuff in which the first was dying. The boy was found by the firemen suffocated in the jannanning-stove, where he had taken refuge. One of the injured persons, in leaping whilst in the flames, broke her leg. One other death is feared.

**THE KING AND QUEEN OF THE BELGIANS.**—A committee—with the Lord Mayor as president; Colonel G. T. Gourley, M.P., treasurer; and Captain Charles Mercer, hon. secretary—has been formed for the purpose of making arrangements for receiving the King and Queen of the Belgians on their visit to our Sovereign. A national address, expressive of the affection of the inhabitants for the persons of their Majesties, and the appreciation that is universally felt of the munificent hospitality shown to our volunteers on their several visits to Belgium, is now in course of signature by the Mayors and other chief magistrates throughout the three kingdoms. This address will be presented by the Lord Mayor. A letter has been received by Captain Mercer, the hon. secretary, stating that the King and Queen were deeply touched to learn that it is intended to present to them an address during their sojourn in London, and desiring that he would convey their sincere thanks to all who approved the proposal. It is expected that their Majesties, accompanied by their children, will make the visit during the ensuing week.

**THE ORIGIN OF "ESSAYS AND REVIEWS."**—Some fifteen years ago it occurred to certain members of Oxford and Cambridge that good might be done and credit acquired by the publication of a volume or two of papers as evidence of the opinions, studies, and pursuits distinguishing our old Universities at that particular period. The idea was approved, and in due course "Oxford Essays" and "Cambridge Essays" appeared in succession. They consisted of a collection of articles on various topics, and were the precursors of a kind of joint-stock literature, exemplified afterwards in "Essays on Reform," "Questions for a Reformed Parliament," and other similar works. But a curious incident attended the adventure. Among the numerous contributions offered to the editors were certain papers on theological questions—subjects which had neither been forbidden nor suggested, but which came in fortuitously with other essays. After some consideration, it was decided to confine the publication to secular topics, and so seven essays were omitted. Never was an accident fraught with graver consequences than that of this unlucky "residuum." As it seemed hard that the essays should be wasted, the alternative of printing them all together in a separate volume was conceived and embraced, and the book accordingly made its appearance under the now notorious title of "Essays and Reviews." Its authors never had an idea, originally, of the combination into which they were thrown, still less of the designs with which they would be credited; but they kindled a conflagration which is raging to this hour, and the effects of which appear daily in our columns. It is solely because Dr. Temple was one of the seven contributors that Dr. Pusey objects to his consecration as Bishop of Exeter. It was solely because all the seven excluded articles were ultimately published together that Dr. Tait thought them so obnoxious. Possibly if the purely accidental character of the compilation had been more generally known, less would have been thought of the presumed concert of the "Seven Champions of Unchristianism."

**OUTRAGES IN IRELAND.**—A mob of several thousand persons, acting under recognised leaders, took possession of the Market square at Limerick on Monday, where a tenant-right demonstration, convened by the High Sheriff, was to have been held, and, at a preconcerted signal, utterly demolished the large platform erected for the speakers; and gentlemen coming to attend the meeting were seized at signals from the mob leaders and hustled out of the square. Two young clergymen strenuously resisted, but were overpowered after an obstinate struggle. One of them received a violent blow in the face, and struck his assailant in return. The mob also attacked the detective policemen, beating three or four severely. The row lasted for a couple of hours, and the police did not interfere until the detectives were assaulted, when a large force was marched to the square, but the mob had dispersed. The attack was organised by the Fenian party, who state they will permit no public agitation for tenant-right until the prisoners are released. The intended public meeting had to be abandoned. The High Sheriff (Mr. Edward O'Brien, son of the late Mr. Smith O'Brien) retired to the club-rooms with some clergymen and members of the tenant-clubs and passed the resolutions which had been prepared. A still more gross outrage has been committed in the county of Cavan.—The Rev. James Dunne, P.P., of Anna, and the Rev. Mr. Smith, C.C., accompanied by some respectable tenant farmers, were returning home from Cavan, about six o'clock on Monday evening, having been present at the great tenant-right demonstration. The two clergymen were seated on a private car, and just as they reached a sequestered part of the road, near the Drumallee, a volley was fired by a party of Orangemen, who had evidently lain in ambush for them. The two clergymen fortunately escaped unhurt, but one of the men who was behind the car was shot dead on the spot; another man was wounded in the forehead, another in the thigh, and others received injuries more or less serious. The horse drawing the car on which the rev. gentlemen were seated was also shot dead. The assassins, of course, fled at once; but the police have arrested several men belonging to the Orange organisation, some of whom have been committed on the capital charge of murder—one, named White, as the actual assassin; and the others as accessories.



## FINE ARTS.

## WINTER EXHIBITION AT THE DUDLEY GALLERY.

THE winter exhibitions of pictures are among the most cheerful reminders of the home-season, and the earliest of them gives ample promise of pleasure to lovers of art. It is seldom that the visitor to a picture gallery sees such a capital collection as that now displayed in the room at the Egyptian Hall. To begin with, it is not too large to spend a delightful afternoon over; and then the character of the pictures is fairly equal. There are no startling performances which require disputation before their merits can be admitted; and we are free from the infliction of having to balance a very few great works against scores of canvases that are below mediocrity. A pleasant, well-balanced, varied collection, with a few very admirable and a large number of excellent paintings, will doubtless attract that discriminating public for which alone artists should care when they send their works to small exhibitions.

When a more general public sometimes through the room, however, there will certainly be found an admiring group round Mr. Davidson's "Sing, Birdie, Sing" (2); and no wonder, for the girl playing at the piano is so charming that we cease to wonder at the feathered songster perched on the music-desk warbling his sweetest trills. Miss Macgregor has sent a pretty picture of Sophia sitting for her portrait (from "The Vicar of Wakefield"), in which she was to be a shepherdess, with "as many sheep as the painter could put in for nothing." One of Madame Bodichon's firm and finely-painted flower studies will be found in No. 6, which represents a group of sunflowers. "Music" (10), by Mr. Jerry Barrett, is a half-figure, with the artist's exquisite, ivory-like finish; and Miss Luisa Starr has contributed a firm and striking study in "Wandering Thoughts" (31).

"The Maids of Trouville Putting to Sea" is a fine bit of wave-ant-wind painting, by Mr. R. Beavis; and Mr. Frank Dillon has sent a capital effect of calm suffusing colour in his "East Cliff, Hastings, from the Sands" (27).

Perhaps the most remarkable picture in the Exhibition is that of Mr. Solomon. It is called "The Bride, the Bridegroom, and Friend of the Bridegroom," and the quotation is, "Behold, the bush burned with fire, and the bush was not consumed." It is, perhaps, a little mystical; but, unlike most mystical pictures, it has nothing fantastic about it, and is wonderfully painted—the contrast between the fair-haired couple walking with arms interlaced, and the darker-complexioned friend, whose head leans on the bridegroom's shoulder, being particularly striking. The flaming bush, but unconsumed bough which the young man bears upon his shoulder is, of course, the typical part of the picture, and may be supposed to distinguish the indestructible love of friendship from the fierce but evanescent and destructive flame of passion. Altogether, it is a fine and suggestive picture.

In "Outsiders" (23) Mr. Hayward Hardy has painted a pleasant group on Epsom Downs, far away from the turmoil of the race-course—said group being an old horse, a donkey, and a half-gipsy archer with a dog. "A Rainy Day" (41), by Mr. H. W. Emmerson, is just such a little picture as one may be excused for coveting; and Mr. W. F. Yeames has sent a study called "My Pet" (52), representing a cat and her mistress, which should be reproduced in some popular form. "Squally Weather off Dieppe," by Mr. Edwin Hayes, R.H.A., is a fine picture, notwithstanding a rather solid sea; and "Firing the Beacon," by Mr. R. Redgrave, R.A., is full of life and colour. Mr. G. C. Stanfield sends a charming view of Saumur on the Loire; and Mr. Frank Dillon, a piece of admirable rosy and green lights, called "The Midnight Sun—Lofoten, Norway." "The Trainbearer" (60), by Mr. Briton Riviere, is a good bit of fun, that official being represented by a rather miserable-looking dog who walks behind his little mistress when she has dressed herself up in an old shawl and parades with regal port up and down the kitchen, which is the scene of her pranks. "The Old Music-Room," by Mr. G. Koberwein, is a finely finished study; but the dress of the lady is white muslin, and, though admirably painted, stares unpleasantly from the canvas. Mr. Trautschold's "Polish Beggars" is fine in colour and tone.

Mr. George Mawby's "Borghese Gardens" (81), and his smaller picture, the banks of a stream (122), will be recognised as in his best style; and Mr. W. Henry has contributed an admirable picture, "The Interior of St. Mark's Church, Venice" (71).

Mr. Weekes is as happy as usual in his "What have I done with that twopenny?" (No. 7) and "The old lady objects to mud" (92), both admirably humorous and capital pictures. The look of profound effort to recall the events of the day on the face of the old fellow sitting at his table, and the inexpressible comic grin on the face of the young labourer whose boots and trousers are absolutely beyond any improvement to be effected by the wisp of straw at the doorway of the prim cottage where the particular old lady peeps from the window to see that he rubs his feet, must both be seen to be appreciated. Mr. Keeley Halswell, A.R.S.A., in his "Whistle and I'll come to you, my lad" (110) has also contributed a picture full of humour, although it exhibits only a saucy face looking over a saucy shoulder, as the girl to whom both belong leans against the corner of the wall, with her back to her supposed admirer.

Mr. Field Talford's "Water Lilies on the Tiber" (81) is one of the most remarkable pictures of the exhibition. It represents Italian boys bathing from the steep bank of the Tiber, amidst the delicate wax-like leaves of the grand lilies. It is so admirable in drawing, and so full of true grace and nature in form, that its lack of colour is pardoned—indeed, one is not quite sure that the lack of colour is a fault, since it is almost certain that the artist saw no more colour than he has placed on the canvas; and there is a classical unity about its dun hues which serves to enhance the beauty of the figures.

Mr. Graham's "Ave Maria" (102) is a sweet little picture; and "Red Riding-Hood" (98), by Mr. Charles Couzens, is as attractive as a study can well be.

In "A Calm on the Scheldt" (90) Mrs. Elizabeth Thorpe has accomplished that most difficult task—the painting of liquid water. The whole picture is charming in its truly calm, still, cool effect. Mr. E. C. Leslie has painted a good, spirited picture in his "On the Goodwins" (121); but the spray beating over the ship is too snowy. A very fine painting is Mr. Lionel Smythe's "Thick Night off the Goodwins" (151), representing two weather-beaten mariners, captain and pilot, bending over a chart as the yellow glare of the oil-lamp falls upon them from above, and an anxious mother nursing her baby watches them anxiously to read their serious faces. "A Breeze up Channel" (137), by Mr. G. C. Hall, is a capital bit of sea and sky; and Mr. H. Moore's "Broken Weather" (148) is also a very carefully-rendered study of wave and wind.

Mr. Claude Calthrop has not been happy in his love-scene (103). The swain is a coarse, not to say chuckle-pated, fellow, who evidently has no right to repeat poetry to the rather consumptive-looking creature by his side; and we don't know how it is, but the whole picture seems out of place in an oval frame.

In "A Rainy Sunday—Brittany" Mr. G. H. Boughton has contributed an admirable little picture of a Breton girl, in her highly-got-up cap and best bib and tucker, standing up under the church porch and clutching her prayer-book under her arm as she holds her finely-laundressed apron from the rain-drops. Mr. T. Armstrong sends a very sweet picture, in the old style of finely-painted texture and finished detail. It is called "The Locket," and recalls the days of short waists and delicate fabrics.

Mr. Albert Hayward's "Woodman," with its legend, "Ye shall be as an oak, whose leaf fadeeth," is a capital study; and Mr. Trautschold's "Village Politicians" is full of firm and solid characteristics, but with less of individuality in the figures than might be expected from the subject and the artist.

Mr. Naish, in his "Among the Waste and Lumber of the Shore" (195), exhibits one of his most characteristic sea-pieces, which, without lacking a certain power, are yet too suggestive of paintiness—the dark, hard, decided outlines and solid details being unpleasantly prominent and destructive of any sense of atmosphere.

We must conclude our notice of this exhibition with a mere

mention of Mr. Shuckard's excellent picture, "The Convalescent Ward of the Hospital for Sick Children"—a work to which there is no price attached, so that we may suppose it is destined to hang in the institution in Great Ormond-street.

CHAMBERS OF AGRICULTURE AND THE GAME LAWS.  
DEVON AND CORNWALL.

LORD MORLEY and Sir Massey Lopes, M.P., took part in a discussion on the game laws at a meeting held at Plymouth, last week, in connection with the Devon and Cornwall Chamber of Agriculture. There was a large attendance. Mr. Snell, who introduced the subject, moved that "The reservation of game and rabbits in leases and agreements for farms is frequently abused and inflicts great loss and oppression on the tenant; and therefore, for the good of agriculture and the benefit of the community, it is desirable that, by legislative enactment, the tenant should have equal power with the landowner to kill hares and rabbits." Lord Morley observed that there were two points on which the meeting seemed to be pretty well agreed—namely, that in the present day the preservation of game was carried to an undue extent, and that rabbits were great pests to the farmers. He could not, however, indorse that part of the resolution which proposed legislative enactment. Such a course would be disagreeable to landlords and would tend to check those feelings of cordiality between the two classes which it was absolutely necessary should exist. He was strongly of opinion that there ought to be in every lease some clause by which the tenant should be secured against rabbits, or else compensation should be granted to him. Any tenant who took a farm without some consideration of the kind would be unwise. He admitted another grievance, which was that when a tenant had been serving for some time under a certain lease another owner came, in the place of the first, and turned out a large head of game. In such a case there ought to be a remedy. He was convinced that landlords were becoming more and more disposed to deal fairly with their tenants on this question and to give them ample compensation. He would rather, far, in the interests of all classes, trust to private arrangements between landlords and tenants than to legislative enactment. He had been pleased to hear the remarks which had been made with respect to winged game, and he believed that, without seeking the aid of Parliament, they might come to a satisfactory conclusion as to the four-footed game. Sir Massey Lopes admitted that an undue preservation of game, whether winged or four-footed, was an unmitigated evil. The battue system which had grown up in this country of late years was un-Englishman-like and unsportsman-like. But he did not think a moderate preservation of game was an evil. Landlords had great duties and responsibilities, and many of them did not get much recreation. It would be very hard if a moderate amount of sport with the gun were denied such as himself, after a long and laborious Session of Parliament. He quite agreed that rabbits were a pest, and injurious both to landlord and tenant; but the difficulty concerning them might be met without taking from the landlords the power of preserving a moderate amount of game. There was a great deal in what had been said as to the right of the tenants to destroy rabbits on their farms, but the question arose, How were they to destroy them? He had given his tenantry the power to net and ferret throughout the year; but some who lived near the covers said this had little or no effect, because rabbits came from the covers; and consequently, in these exceptional cases, he had given power to trap during a certain period before the breeding season. The difficulty, he thought, might be met in some such way as this. Tenant-farmers might depend upon it that the tendency of the present day was for young men, landlords as well as others, to rush into the towns, and the difficulty by-and-by would be to keep the landlords in the country. Every inducement should be held out to them to remain, but if a law were passed preventing landlords from having reasonable sport the consequences would be sure to be unsatisfactory. He strongly objected to the words "legislative enactment" in the resolution; and Mr. Snell was asked to withdraw them, but he refused, and the resolution was carried by a majority of about forty.

## LEICESTERSHIRE.

At a meeting of the Leicestershire Chamber of Agriculture, held last Saturday, Mr. A. Pell, M.P., presided. The subject discussed was the "Over-Preservation of Game." Lord Berners thought it was a question which ought to be left entirely to the landlord and tenant, and moved a resolution to that effect. Mr. Pell said there could be no doubt that this was a subject which mainly affected landlord and tenant, but still he would not say that the consumer was not concerned in it. It might be right for a particular landlord and tenant to make an agreement as to the over-preservation of game, but it did not follow that that agreement would altogether suit the owners of land on either side, who might be opposed to over-preservation. The question must be settled by public opinion being so strong through the country that all landlords and tenants would be compelled to adopt such views as would lead to the destruction of rabbits and the subduing of hares to such numbers that they could not do any great amount of injury to the land. His opinion of the rabbit was that at the present moment it received an indirect protection. It was included in certain laws that gave it undoubtedly a preference in the race of life over other animals, and he did not think the quality of the animal was such as to entitle it to that preference. The division of large holdings into small farms, as on the Continent, tended to keep down game. He then alluded to three measures brought in by members of Parliament in Scotland last Session respecting the game laws, remarking that he was the most in favour of Lord Elcho's bill, which gave the power to kill hares without license where not preserved, and provided compensation for damage done where they were preserved. Subsequently, a resolution was carried by a large majority (in opposition to Lord Berners) that over-preservation was undesirable, and that the time had arrived when the Government should be urged to take legislative action thereon.

## HERTFORDSHIRE.

At an adjourned meeting of the Herts Chamber of Agriculture, held at Halford, on Wednesday—Mr. C. H. Lattimore, president, in the chair, the following resolution was moved by Mr. McGeachy:—"That the existing game laws are most injurious to agriculture, and the more so because as farming becomes more scientific game-preserving becomes more artificial. That the present state of things is demoralising alike to the landlord, the farmer, and the labourer; is largely productive of crime, and adds greatly to the heavy rates under which all classes are now suffering. That every legitimate means should be taken to procure from the Legislature not the reform, but the repeal of these laws." An amendment was moved by Mr. Brandam, and seconded by Mr. Garratt, "That the over-preservation of ground game is a public injury to the national products, whereby the profits of the occupiers of the soil are lessened and the supply of food seriously diminished; while, on the other hand, it tends to increase crime in the rural districts and to encourage violations of the law." The original resolution was carried by a considerable majority.

## MODERN CULTURE AND RESEARCH.

EARL STANHOPE lately delivered an admirable address at the opening of the Sevenoaks Literary Institute; and, as an instance of what research is able to do in the present day, he mentioned a case connected with the coast of Kent—the discovery of the place at which Julius Caesar landed. In the last century (said the noble Earl) it was thought that no further light could be obtained beyond that which Caesar's narrative supplies. Embarking at Boulogne, or near it, he arrived opposite an opening in the coast, which is well understood to be Dover, and there finding the inhabitants in arms he steered away, at three in the afternoon, having the wind and the tide with him, and disembarked at a place seven or eight miles distant. The narrative does not state

whether he proceeded north or south, and whether he landed at Deal or Folkestone it seemed impossible to determine. Now, I should like to point out the ingenious train of reasoning by which the point has been ascertained, no new document having been obtained, but ascertained by reasoning solely on what was known before. It was observed when Caesar departed from before Dover that he had the wind and tide in his favour. Of course we cannot tell what wind was blowing on that day; but with the tide it is different, for by chance we know that it was the fourth day before the full moon that Caesar landed on the coast of Kent; and it seemed possible, by experiments on the direction of the tide on the fourth day before the full moon, to ascertain what was the direction of the tide on the day when Caesar appeared. This impressed itself very much on several members of the society to which I have the honour to belong—that of the Society of Antiquaries—and I was requested, on behalf of that society, to apply to the Duke of Somerset, who was then First Lord of the Admiralty, that he might give directions to the officers on board the ships in the Downs to make trials as to the direction of the tide on the fourth day before the full moon; and further, whether the tide in mid-channel was the same as it was close in to the coast. The Duke of Somerset at once complied with the invitation, and experiments were made, and it was decided beyond doubt that the tide in mid-channel did not differ in any manner with the tide in-shore, that at the time specified the tide flowed south, and therefore Caesar's landing took place in the direction of Hythe. These conclusions were in some measure controverted by the Emperor Napoleon, who did me the honour to enter into some correspondence on the subject; but in the judgment of the best scholars in this country the point has been established beyond all doubt. I give you this as an instance not of the most important results, but as an instance of the skill and research, and the spirit of inquiry in this age, which establishes conclusions altogether undreamed of or unattainable before. Many subjects of research which at first seem unimportant give, more or less, results of practical utility, which are not at first observed. Many years ago Prince Talleyrand, when Ambassador in England, said to me one day in conversation, "There is no such thing as labour lost." Whatever stores of information are laid in, the time will come when the knowledge so acquired will conduce to other objects, which will be serviceable to you at a time and in a manner when you least expect it." It is from this point of view that knowledge is to be prized. Like a store of secret treasure, it may not indeed be immediately available, but in the time of necessity it will prove of true value.

## CARDINAL CULLEN ON FENIANS AND PROTESTANTS.

CARDINAL CULLEN has announced a "jubilee" in a pastoral addressed to the clergy of his diocese of Dublin. This jubilee begins with Nov. 1, and is to last until the termination of the (Ecumenical Council, convoked by the Pope for Dec. 8. The conditions of the "indulgences" are that the faithful shall make confession, receive the Sacrament, and fast three days, or one day in each of three weeks. They must likewise visit three of the principal chapels of Dublin, which are named, and pray for the peace, tranquillity, and triumph of the Holy Catholic Church. "The indulgences of the jubilee are applicable to the souls in purgatory." The principal object of the Pontiff (the Cardinal says) is to "induce the faithful to contribute by their prayers and good works to the success of the (Ecumenical Council)." The Protestant press and its correspondents (his Eminence adds), in stating that the council is to assemble to condemn "true liberty and progress," are proclaiming merely "fond inventions." The faithful are not to pay any attention to these "hostile writers and busybodies pretending to know that of which they are completely ignorant." He begs of Catholics to exhort those who are members of such societies as "the Fenian" to abandon them. "See what evils have inundated Spain and Italy since secret societies have got the mastery in them." Fenians and members "of many other secret and unlawful organisations incur the penalty of excommunication, and are cut off like rotten branches from the mystic vine, and cannot participate in the blessings of the jubilee." The Cardinal also exhorts the people to shun drunkenness, faction-fights, "public assaults, and scandalous immoralities." He refers to "the dreadful crime of murder." This crime, he says, is held in abomination everywhere, and it was never congenial to the Irish heart. "I only refer to it," adds the Cardinal, "in order to beg of you to maintain among your flocks the greatest horror of what is so hateful to God, lest by hearing or reading of the wicked deeds of others they should look with indifference on one of the greatest and most horrible of crimes." His Eminence says again:—"I shall merely beg of you to call upon your flocks to pray for our Protestant brethren who are now engaged in reconstructing their Church, or forming a new Church body, and to ask of the Author of Light that He may enlighten them, give them knowledge of the truth, and lead them into the bosom of the one holy, Catholic, and Apostolic Church. It is happy for us that no such difficult task devolves on us as our separated brethren have undertaken to perform. The Catholic Church is the work of God, not of man; it does not owe its origin to Acts of Parliament, or to mixed meetings of clergy and laity. It was founded by Christ on His apostles . . . and he, moreover, gave jurisdiction to the same Vicar (the Pontiff) to assemble, when necessary or useful, all his colleagues in the Episcopate, to consult with them on the great interests of religion." The Cardinal continues to speak of Irish Protestants as "groping in the dark in a vain effort to build up with mortal hands an edifice worthy to be called divine."

## HUNTING THE BLUEBUCK.

ANYONE with a turn for natural history will find an interesting study in the enormous variety of the deer and goat species which are to be found in different parts of the world under the general description of antelopes, from the mighty moose of the American plains to the tiny madoqua, a horned creature no bigger than a hare, and found in Abyssinia, in the country about the sources of the Nile, and the mountains of Tigré.

It is in South Africa, however, the very home of the antelope species, that the greatest variety can be found. There is thegnu, which is like a small horned carthorse; the nyghau, like a pronged pony; the diving goat, which plunges beneath the bushes, instead of leaping over them; the fleet and graceful pallah; the delicately flavoured steinbok; the magnificent bontebok, or painted buck, with its marks and bands, purple, white, and light-brown; the oryx, or gemsbok; and the blaubok, or bluebuck—all are to be found in these arid and still unexplored regions, where the lion and the jackals mark them down, though some of them, such as the oryx, are said not even to fear the king of beasts, but to stand at bay and attack with its long, sharp horns, its great activity enabling it often to escape. It is called by the Dutch or Germans the *gemsbok*, from its resemblance to the chamois or gemze of the Alps, and is, perhaps, the most elegant of the antelope tribe. It is found mostly in the central and western parts of South Africa, few or none being found in the eastern portion. The adult male measures 3 ft. 10 in. in height at the shoulder, and is of a pale buff colour, the head being shaped like that of the wild ass (which animal he much resembles in size), while he has the mane of the horse. The head is marked with bright black bands, which at a distance give it the appearance of wearing a collar. The horns are about 3 ft. long, slightly curved backward and of a shining black colour; while, from their peculiar curve and his great activity, he can strike an object both in front and behind. When driven to bay by dogs it will place its head between its legs, so that the tips of its horns almost rest on the ground, and rip open or toss in the air such of its assailants as may find the boldness to face it. It is suggested that in consequence of the horns of the oryx being so exactly parallel that at a side view it appears to have but a single horn, the idea of the unicorn may have arisen from the representations of some hunter of antiquity, and Anderson, in his "Lake Ngami," speaking of the



oryx, says: "Judging from some ancient coats-of-arms, it would really seem that the gemsbok was known to Europeans even before the Portuguese discovered the passage round the Cape of Good Hope. We are told that John of Lancaster, the great Duke of Bedford, bore his arms supported by this animal, which is still on the sinister side of the heraldic shield of the present ducal house of Bedford. Amongst various embellishments which are painted in the Bruges style of the period in a prayer-book, once the property of John of Lancaster, are found his armorial devices, with the antelope black, whose straight spiral horns are evidently intended for the oryx. It is conjectured that this book was

illuminated on the marriage of the Duke of Bedford with Anne, Princess of Burgundy. Be this as it may, it cannot well be later than the period of his death, in the year 1435." Modern hunters and naturalists do not seem to be very clear on the subject of the mode of life of the oryx, and we may learn from Mr. Gordon Cumming's narrative that it is very difficult to hunt this swift animal. Of a similar character is the blaubok, or bluebuck, so named from the reflection of its jet-black hide through the ashy grey hair with which it is covered—the result being a dark blue tint. The bluebuck is 6 ft. long, and about the same height as the oryx; but the horns, which are 26 in. in length,

curve uniformly backward, and are marked with from twenty to thirty complete and prominent rings, the last six inches being smooth, and the points very fine and sharp. No wonder that it is a dangerous antagonist, especially when wounded, and that even a pack of dogs meets with a fierce resistance when they hunt it in its native plains, north of the Orange river.

#### THE FORUM AT ROME.

The Eternal City will ever be an attraction to those who, having



THE FORUM OF NERVA AT ROME.

reached a stage a little beyond that of the ordinary tourist, desire to see the records of the Old World's history in brick and marble, painting and sculpture. Of course, Rome itself has been too often vulgarised by the genuine sight-seer, who has made the journey with a company of "excursionists," and "does" the galleries, the churches, the temples, the ruins, the very tombs and catacombs with a wondering confusion that leaves only a chaotic sense of having seen "all the usual places that one reads of in history, you know."

Whoever makes a reasonable stay in Rome, however, will learn to regard it as a whole, and will find himself day by day growing more accessible to its marvellous influences, to the strange union and yet the impassable distinction between the old and the new order of things—life in the time of the Cæsars and the apparently less intense and stern life of to-day. The grand and slowly-perishing monuments of that great historic time

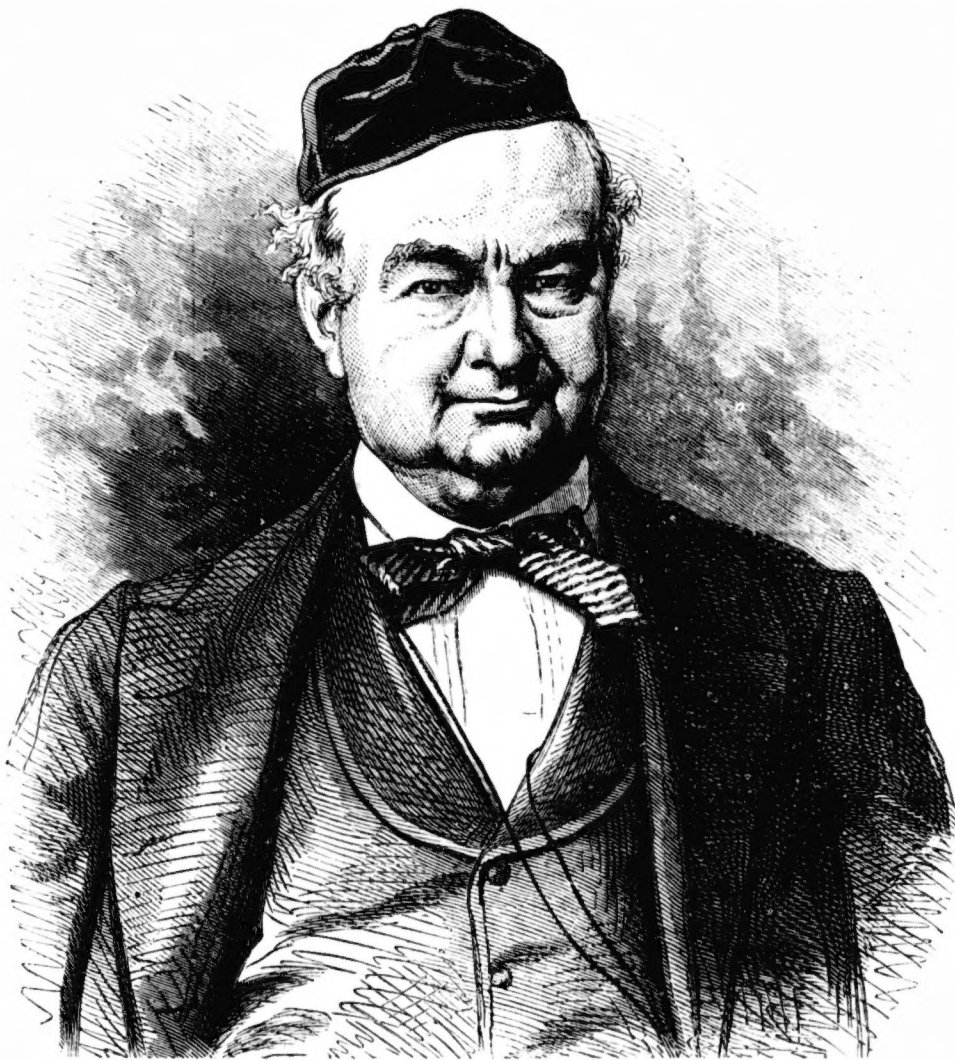
moulder amidst the hovels and palaces of the later period of Rome's decline and fall; the picturesque costumes of the villagers, the foppish modern dress of the Italian youth, and the varied "get up" of the English, French, and Yankee tourists, contrasting with the robed and armed figures in the old sculptured friezes, all have at first a confusing and afterwards an impressive and solemnising influence which makes a journey to the Eternal City an event never to be forgotten. Perhaps in no part of that wonderful capital are these sensations more fully experienced than at the Forum, when the quiet of the street is unbroken except by the talk of the driver of a bullock-wagon, carrying a block of marble to some studio, who lets his tired team sleep in the roadway as he exchanges gossip with his director—a bandit-like looking fellow on one of those showy but rather uncertain Roman horses. A pair of priests gliding along in deep discussion of the latest Church enactment; a woman carrying a jar of water on her head,

and looking as though she had just walked out of one of those "studies" with which we have been so long familiar; a boy lumbering sweetly in the midst of the roadway, oblivious alike of hoofs and wheels; the nasal murmur of the fruitletter asleep under the friendly awning of her stall—these things do not materially affect the ancient building commenced by Domitian, who dedicated it to Pallas, and finished by Nerva, whose name it bears. The two grand Corinthian columns, half buried in the ground, the rich entablature and attic, once formed part of the internal decoration of the inclosure of the Temple of Minerva. Probably the high irregular line of wall belonging to the Forum, and built of massive masonry of Travertine, set without cement, was far more ancient than the Forum itself; but there stands the grand old ruin, leading to one which was still grander in its time, the Forum of Trajan, most of the site of which was buried under modern streets and houses.



## THE LATE M. SAINTE-BEUVE.

CHARLES AUGUSTIN SAINTE-BEUVE, poet and critic, whose death occurred a few weeks back in Paris, was born at Boulogne-sur-Mer, Dec. 23, 1804. His father having died two months before Sainte-Beuve's birth, he was left to the care of his mother, a lady of English parentage, who undertook his early education. At the age of fourteen he went to Paris, where he completed a course of study in the Collège Charlemagne. On leaving college he studied medicine and anatomy, and received the appointment of outdoor surgeon to the Hôpital St. Louis. The incompatibility of his profession with his poetical tendencies had already given rise to feelings of repugnance, which he has described in his preface to the "Poésies de Joseph Delorme," when the appearance of the "Odes and Ballads" of Victor Hugo decided his future course. He resigned his situation as surgeon and abandoned himself heart and soul to poetry and literature. He was presented to Victor Hugo, and allied himself with De Musset and others in the *Cénacle*. Soon after appeared his "Historical and Critical Picture of French Poetry and of the French Theatre in the Sixteenth Century" (1828). The "Consolation" appeared shortly after, and met with better success. The *Cénacle* was brushed away by the revolution of 1830; and Sainte-Beuve then joined the staff of the *Globe*, the avowed organ of the Simonian sect; but he soon grew tired of the association, and transferred his services to the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, in the pages of which he resumed the series of literary "Portraits" commenced in the *Revue de Paris*. Not long after he joined the *National*, then under the able management of Armand Carrel, and contributed some excellent papers to that popular journal. In 1837 he made a visit to Switzerland, and there conceived a "History of Port-Royal," which took him eight years to complete. In 1840 he accepted a librarianship in the Mazarin Library, and in 1845 he was admitted into the French Academy to fill up the vacancy caused by the death of Casimir Delavigne. In 1850 he joined the *Constitutionnel*, and in its columns first appeared that charming budget of literary biography and criticism, entitled "Causeries du Lundi," or Monday Conversations, an improved continuation of his "Portraits," which already form a series of volumes. Soon after the coup-d'état in December, 1851, he was attached to the *Moniteur*, and named Professor of Latin Poetry at the College of France; but the insubordination of the students exhibited at



THE LATE M. SAINTE-BEUVE, FRENCH SENATOR AND CRITIC.

his first lecture obliged him to discontinue the course. In 1857 he was appointed Professor at the Normal School. The Emperor signalled the occasion of his departure for Algeria at the end of

April, 1865, by a graceful tribute of esteem for a distinguished man of letters in the elevation of M. Sainte-Beuve to the dignity of senator. A list of his writings, historical, critical, and poetical, would occupy considerable space.

A Paris correspondent supplies the subjoined bit of gossip in connection with M. Sainte-Beuve:—"You may have heard of the fate of M. Sainte-Beuve's papers, a considerable portion of which have been handed over to the Emperor's agents, who demanded to see if they did not contain matter likely to militate against the honour and consideration of the Imperial family. The renowned critic and Princess Mathilde were on terms of the closest intimacy for more than twenty years. She never missed hearing a lecture of his at the Ecole Normale, where she had a reserved seat in which she could listen and take notes unseen by the students. Sainte-Beuve was her constant guest, both at her hotel in the Rue de Courcelles and at her villa near St. Gratien; and it was through the influence of the Princess that the Empire recruited him among its senators. But, notwithstanding their frequent opportunities of seeing each other, Princess Mathilde, who is a blue stocking, tempered by the highest artistic faculties and an epicurean philosophy, kept up for years an active correspondence with Sainte-Beuve. Now it appears, from the papers which have passed into the Emperor's hands, that the Empress was the *bête noire* of Prince Jerome's gifted daughter. Mathilde's pen and pencil are equally ready and vigorous. Sainte-Beuve says that her Imperial Highness has the delicate discrimination of a woman, the satire of a Juvenal, and the hand of a Gavarni. The eulogium is hardly exaggerated, so that we may easily fancy how the Empress is handled. One day (I hear) there is a scene in Council; another day a matrimonial squabble about the Pope or an Italian lady; and on a third a grand consultation concerning a fashion which is going to be launched. When the pen fails to express to the full the contemptuous feelings of M. Sainte-Beuve's illustrious correspondent, the pencil comes to the rescue; and then, in the *legende* underneath the wicked *croquis*, the pen returns to the charge to place the dots upon the *i's*. It is reported that the Princess is terribly frightened at the consequences which her satires may draw down upon her family. So far as she is concerned she need care little for the awkward discovery, because she has a regal annuity from her husband, Prince A. Demidoff, besides the fortune she inherited from the late Prince Jerome."



HUNTING THE BLUEBUCK.



# OPERA AND CONCERTS

*L'Europe Artiste* asserts that Messrs. Gye and Mapleson will bring forward next year *Médames Patti*, *Lucia*, *Titiens*, *Hessi*, *Stolz*, and *Viardot*; *MM. Mario*, *Tamberlik*, *Nicolini*, *Graziani*, *Petit*, *Baggiolo*, &c. Unfortunately, too, for its reputation as an accurate record, *L'Europe Artiste* adds that *MM. Mariani* and *Vianesi* will be conductors, and that the performances will be given alternately at Covent Garden and at Her Majesty's. What is really true in regard to the operatic arrangements of next season is that no operatic performances will be given at Her Majesty's Theatre, while the Drury Lane company will include *Mdlle. Christine Nilsson*, *Madame Titiens*, *Madame Tiebelli-Bettini*, *Signor Mongini*, *Mr. Santley*, *Signor Foli*, and *Signor Bettini*, with *Signor Arditi* as conductor.

The short autumn season at Covent Garden commences next Monday, when "*Lucia di Lammermoor*" will be performed, with *Mdlle. Ilma di Murska* as *Lucia*, *Signor Mongini* as *Edgardo*, and *Mr. Santley* as *Ashton*.

In discussing that much-vexed question among musicians—what "English Opera" really means, a contemporary remarks that there are some who would give to the expression an historical and national signification, and who argue that for an opera to be English (more or less) the music ought to be English also, even as the ballads and dances collected by Mr. William Chappell in his great work on the national music of England are English. Endeavours to carry out this, and analogous theories, have been made in England and other parts of the world, and the general result has proved that operas possessing certain national features may easily be manufactured, but that it is an idle dream to suppose that national systems of opera can be created. Mr. Macfarren's national English opera of "*Robin Hood*," for example, —a few dances and ballads apart—is neither more English, nor less German, nor less Italian, than other operas by the same composer. It is to be observed, too, that unless the dramatic groundwork of a projected national opera be national, there can be no pretext even for the introduction of ballads and dances in the national style. National opera, in short, is a delusion. There is a school of opera called by common consent Italian, in which voices are more thought of than instruments, and melody than harmony; and there is a school of opera called by common consent German, in which the orchestra plays an all-important part, and in which dramatic effect is studied rather than the production of melodies which shall merely please the ear. Even this broad classification can be shown to be faulty, plenty of German composers having written in the Italian style, while occasionally an Italian composer has been found to write in the German style. "*Il Crociato*" is the work of Meyerbeer; "*Medea*," that of Cherubini.

In the mean while, "English Opera"—by which is meant in this case opera in the English language, whether the work of a native or a foreign composer—continues to be assiduously cultivated at the Crystal Palace. During the brief period, however, that has elapsed since the recommencement of the opera season at Sydenham the works represented have belonged to what may really be called "the English school." It is a school which has only two masters—Mr. Balfe and Mr. Wallace; and the Crystal Palace, in this its second season of English opera, has confined itself to Mr. Balfe, whose "*Bohemian Girl*" and "*Rose of Castille*" have been performed alternately with great success.

The winter season in Paris has already begun, in token of which *Madame Adelina Patti* has made her reappearance at the Théâtre Italien. At St. Petersburg, where "the season" emphatically so called has not yet commenced, it is the intention of the Philharmonic Society to give three grand historical concerts: the first to embrace the period from the Gregorian chant down to Bach and Handel; the second to be devoted to Glück, Haydn, Mozart and Beethoven; the third (oh! what a falling off is here!) to Richard Wagner. If, by-the-way, Wagner is to be looked upon as the natural successor of Beethoven, what sort of musician, we should like to know, will the successor of Wagner be?

Messrs. Lamborn Cook and Co. have just published an arrangement, by William Hutchinson Calcott, of "select subjects from the 'First Walpurgis Night'" for the pianoforte—faithful transcriptions, like all the very numerous ones of operatic and other themes which Mr. Calcott has put forth. The same house has issued "*Je rêve à toi*," a graceful and admirably-varied pianoforte piece, the genial character of which is sufficiently indicated by the title; "*The Gondola*," a melodious and (need we say?) flowing romance, for the piano, by Mr. W. Macfarren; and "*Le séjour de la Néréide*," a brilliant and attractive show piece, by Mr. W. Chalmers Masters.

From among the new music lately given to the world by Messrs. Weekes we may single out for favourable mention a striking and somewhat original polka (as polkas go), by M. Emerick Szekely, entitled "*L'irrésistible*;" "*Spring Time*," an effective little rondo, which has the advantage or disadvantage of reminding one of a well-known "*Song Without Words*" by Mendelssohn; and the "*Sunbeam Mazurka*," a bright production, which is not, however, without its clouds.

THE EISTEDDFOD.—A subscription has been set on foot for the purpose of discharging the liabilities which for nearly six years have been accumulating upon the institution. The member of the council, at their recent meeting, engaged to collect a certain portion of the amount, and five of them have subscribed £50 each. The entire debt, it is understood, is between £1200 and £1500, a sum which, with only an average effort, there would seem to be no difficulty in raising in the twelve Welsh counties. The local committee at Brecon, where the next Eisteddfod is to be held, have engaged to collect within that county their portion (£125) of the debt. It is expected that with the assistance of the resident gentry and public in the Principality a sum will be raised even during the present year sufficiently large both to dispose of the debt and to form the nucleus of a guarantee fund for the more economic working of future meetings.

ANCIENT SPANISH LIBERTY.—One thing is very much overlooked by all strangers who attempt to judge this curious country, and that is its Past. When foreigners are studying Spain they almost all of them start from one period of Spanish history, and represent to themselves the melancholy son of the Austrian Charles V., in his dark Ecurial, planning acts of tyranny and oppression, and assisting at autos da fé as at a righteous recreation. They rarely reflect upon the fact that that was the moment when all the traditions of Spain were falsified, and that from the day when Charles V. became King of Spain and Emperor the grand old liberties which had been the boast of the two chief kingdoms, Castille and Aragon, were, as far as it was possible, abolished. Now the Past of seven or eight centuries is never easy to destroy, and all the power of Charles V. and of Philip II., and all the miserable despotic ways of the wretched Bourbon Sovereigns, from Philip V. to Isabel II., have not succeeded in wiping out of Castilian memories the record of the freedom they enjoyed when all the rest of Europe was in the bondage of feudalism. The first thing that you are taken to see in Burgos is the chamber of the Hôtel de Ville in which are inscribed the dates of the chief incidents in the nation's history. In 850 you find the promulgation of the laws which secured the rights of every citizen, whatever his rank, and gave the administration into the hands of judges independent of the Monarch's will or favour. In the ninth century, in the tenth, and eleventh, you read inscribed upon the walls and on the ceiling the relation of the various acts by which the municipal bodies of the several provinces resisted all attempts at encroachment on the part of the Crown. The entire history of Castille and Aragon is made up of this pacific self-assertion, and of this continuous tendency towards self-government. It is true that under Charles V. the fine growth of communal freedom all through the north of Spain was crushed; but a race does not lose the memory of what made it great, and maintained its greatness for centuries, and ask why their early history is so little studied, and why their vast capacities of independence are so lightly denied. "If the old spirit of the free Spaniard of the Middle Ages had not lived in us unextinguished," say they, "who would have first raised the banner of revolt against the modern Attila? When all the so-called great Powers were cringing to the French Cæsar, what made the least of them all (as to numerical strength) so dangerous? What saved the fire of independence which has burnt for centuries in our ancestors' souls? There is so much truth in this that I confide in the treatment received by the Spanish nation out of doors seems to me unfair. There has been a vast deal of restlessness and a terrible deal of financial incapacity in the Spain of late years, but there is a genuine capacity for freedom, and that ought to be remembered."—*Correspondent of "Daily News."*

# LONGEVITY AND CENTENARIANISM.

MR. WILLIAM J. THOMS, in a recent number of *Notes and Queries*, remarks that the prorogation of Parliament and the closing of the Law Courts have this year been followed, according to long-established custom, by the appearance of the usual crop of centenarians. It is satisfactory to find, however, that they are this season somewhat scarcer than usual; and, what is still more satisfactory, the reporters of them, instead of their wonted positiveness, in some instances modestly qualify their statements with some such addition as "who is said to be." This is an improvement, but there is one peculiarity still as prominent as ever. The cases, almost without exception, refer to persons in the lowest ranks of life—among the class which is, on the one hand, from the privations to which it is exposed, the least favourable to longevity; and, on the other, from obvious causes, that in which it is most difficult to trace the identity of the individual, so as to show, what is essential, that the certificate of birth or baptism and the certificate of death refer to the same John Smith or Mary Brown.

I have been invited (Mr. Thoms proceeds) to investigate some of these cases; but such an investigation would entail upon me an expenditure of time, labour, and means which I cannot afford. I prefer, therefore, to call the attention of the public generally, and of the purveyors of such paragraphs to the London and provincial journals more particularly, to some few points connected with longevity which are too frequently overlooked by them in their anxiety to supply the reading public with something that shall astonish them. In the first place, it must be borne in mind that modern experience (as shown by the records of our insurance offices) confirms the words of the Psalmist, that 'the days of our years are threescore years and ten; and if by reason of strength they be fourscore years, yet is their strength labour and sorrow; for it is soon out off, and we fly away;' and the yet more emphatic declaration of the son of Sirach, 'the number of a man's days at the most are a hundred years;' and that, in the civil law, the presumption of life ceases at the expiration of one hundred years from the date of birth:—"Vivere etiam usque ad centum annos quilibet presumitur, nisi probatus mortuus." While the researches of the Registrar-General (to which I may on some future occasion call more particular attention) and the test furnished by our insurance offices serve to show that the chances against any individual attaining the age of 100 years are enormous; that the chances against his attaining 101, 102, 103, 104, or 105 are proportionably increased; and, therefore, exactly in that proportion does it become necessary that the evidence in support of cases of alleged centenarianism should be the more clear, distinct, and indisputable. All, therefore, who communicate to the papers instances of longevity are bound to accompany such statements with the evidence on which they are founded.

"In defiance, however, of that important rule of law that he who brings forward a charge or statement is bound to support it by proof, and not leave upon those who deny it the onus of disproving it,—'Ei incumbit probatio qui dicit, non qui negat,'—not one in a dozen of these cases of alleged centenarianism is accompanied by the slightest attempt to prove its truth. If the *Times* and other influential journals would steadily refuse to insert any case of centenarianism which was unaccompanied by a reasonable amount of evidence that it had some foundation in fact, good service would be done to the cause of historical truth; and the attempts to solve the important social and physiological question, 'What is the average duration of human life?' would be freed from many of the unfounded statements so recklessly thrown in the way of those inquirers who are earnestly endeavouring to solve this interesting problem."

# ROYAL NATIONAL LIFE-BOAT INSTITUTION.

ON Thursday a meeting of this institution was held at its house, John-street, Adelphi—Thomas Chapman, F.R.S., V.P., in the chair. Richard Lewis, Esq., the secretary, having read the minutes of the previous meeting, rewards amounting to £310 15s. were voted to the crews of twenty-nine life-boats of the society for saving the crews of the following distressed vessels, and for other services, during the late heavy storms:—Brigantine *Gleaner*, of Carnarvon, 5 men saved; schooner *Astrea*, of Königsberg, 6; billyboer *Swan*, of Hull, 6; schooner *Gipsy King*, of Glasgow, 1; schooner *Trusty*, of Boston, 3; schooner *Elephant*, of Ulverstone, 1; brig *John and Mary*, of Shields, 9; brig *Ravenworth*, of Hartlepool, 6; sloop *Ann Elizabeth*, of Barnstaple, vessel and crew of 3 men; brigantine *Commodore*, of Waterford, vessel and 5 men; ketch *Heckler*, of Cullen, 2; schooner *Two Sisters*, of Aberystwith, 3; smack *David*, of Cardigan, 3; brig *Supply*, of Stornaway, 7. The Ramsgate life-boat Bradford and steam-tug *Aid* had also saved one man from the wreck of the *Frank Shaw*, of North Shields, and had brought the barque *Emilie*, of Swinemunde, and her crew into harbour. The Commercial Travellers' life-boat at Castlepoint, Isle of Man, had brought ashore the crew of two men from the smack *Amelia*, of that port. Other life-boats had also assisted to save the following vessels and their crews:—Barque *Alma*, of Malta; smack *John James*, of Chester; and ship *William Frothingham*, of New York. The services of the Donna Nook life-boat in saving forty-five lives were of the most gallant and determined nature; and the brave coxswain, Thomas Dobson, was awarded the institution's silver medal, copy of the vote inscribed on vellum, and £3, in addition to £62 10s. to pay the expenses of the boat in performing those services. So protracted were Dobson's services that he was confined to his bed by exhaustion for two or three days afterwards. Further rewards to the amount of £13 19s. were also granted for other services at Donna Nook in saving life from shipwreck. The thanks of the institution, inscribed on vellum, were also granted to Mr. William Robinson, its local honorary secretary, for his zealous and able efforts at Donna Nook in directing the operations to rescue the shipwrecked men. Similar thanks were also voted to Captain Elyard, the honorary secretary of the Broadstairs branch, and £16 to the crew of that life-boat—the Samuel Morrison Collins—for going off in the boat on the 19th ult., and saving, under very perilous circumstances, thirteen of the crew of the ship *Frank Shaw*, of North Shields, which was wrecked on the Goodwin Sands during a strong northerly gale. The life-boat men, including local subscriptions, had received about £3 10s. each, or £50 in all, for their services on this occasion. It may be mentioned that during the present year the boats of the institution have saved 598 lives, besides contributing to the rescue of twenty-one vessels from destruction. The silver medal of the institution, a copy of the vote inscribed on vellum, and £1 were voted to Mr. John Bamby, chief officer of the coastguard at Clovelly, and £9 to his crew, for putting-off at much risk in a boat, and bringing safely to shore a long-boat containing the crew of twelve men and a passenger of the barque *Odono*, of Genoa, which was wrecked at Portledge Mouth, in a gale and heavy sea, on Sept. 12. Various other rewards were likewise granted to the crews of different shore-boats for saving life from wrecks on our coasts, and payments to the amount of nearly £2400 were ordered to be made on various life-boat establishments. William Phillips, Esq., of Royal Exchange-buildings, had given the society £100. The Rev. F. W. Gray had also sent a donation of £100. A legacy of £250 had also been received from the executors of the late Thomas Clayton, Esq.; and another of £90 from the executors of the late R. Brown, Esq., through Hugh Taylor, Esq., the treasurer of the Newcastle, Tyne-mouth, and Cullercoats branch. New life-boats had recently been forwarded by the society to Abersochs, North Wales, and to Alderney. It was decided to renovate completely the life-boat establishment at Ardrossan, N.B. By the deaths of the Earl of Derby and the Marquis of Westminster the Life-Boat Institution has lost warm and liberal friends. Lord Derby was a vice-president of the society; and Lord Westminster seemed to take pleasure in sending it occasionally munificent donations. Reports were read from the inspector and assistant inspector of life-boats to the society on their recent visits to different life-boat stations. The proceedings then terminated.

# OBITUARY.

THE MARQUIS OF WESTMINSTER.—The Marquis of Westminster died on Sunday evening, after a brief illness. The deceased was the eldest son of Robert, first Marquis, by Lady Eleanor, daughter of Thomas, first Earl of Wilton. He was born in 1795, and succeeded to the title in 1845, having married, in 1819, Lady Elizabeth Mary, daughter of the Duke of Sutherland. He was educated at Westminster, and was Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Cheshire, and a patron of eight livings. The family of the deceased Marquis consisted of—first, Hugh Lupus, Earl Grosvenor, M.P. for Chester (the new Marquis), born Oct. 13, 1825, who married, on April 28, 1852, Lady Constance Leveson-Gower, youngest daughter of the Duke of Sutherland; Lord Richard d'Aquila, M.P. for Flintshire, born Jan. 28, 1837; Eleanor, who married, Aug. 25, 1812, the Duke of Northumberland; Mary Frances, married, Aug. 25, 1812, to the Earl of Macclesfield; Elizabeth, married Nov. 26, 1816, to Lord Wenlock; Caroline Amelia, married Aug. 23, 1818, to the present Lord Leigh; Octavia, married Dec. 28, 1832, to Sir M. R. Shaw Stewart, Bart.; Agnes, married July 1, 1838, to Sir A. Campbell; Jane Louise Octavia, married Aug. 2, 1855, to Lord Manchester; and Theodora. The deceased Marquis sat in the House of Commons for Chester from 1818 to 1830. He afterwards represented one of the divisions of Cheshire from 1832 to 1835 in the Liberal interest. He was Lord Lieutenant of Cheshire from 1845 to 1867, when he resigned the office. He was Lord Steward of the Household from 1850 to 1852. He was a K.G. and P.C., and, in addition to his title of Marquis, he bore rank as Sir Richard Grosvenor. The late Marquis was well known for his handsome donations to the charitable institutions of the metropolis, and he recently offered £1000 towards the formation of a Working Men's Club and Union in the Ebury-street district. During the prevalence of the cattle plague he also contributed a large sum to the fund raised in Cheshire on behalf of the suffering farmers. By the death of the noble Marquis, and the consequent succession of Earl Grosvenor to the Marquisate, a vacancy is created in the representation of Chester.

MR. F. NORTH, M.P.—We have to announce the death of Mr. Frederick North, M.P. for Hastings, which took place on Friday week, at The Lodge, Hastings. He was the son of Mr. F. North, of Hastings, and Roughton, Norfolk, and was born in 1800. He was educated at Harrow, and St. John's College, Cambridge, where he was Senior Optime in 1822. He was afterwards admitted a student at the Inner Temple. In 1831 he was elected M.P. for Hastings, which he represented till July, 1837. He was re-elected in May, 1854, without opposition, and again in 1857. At the general election in 1859 Mr. North and Lord Harry Vane, now Duke of Cleveland, were returned. At the general election in 1865 Mr. North unsuccessfully contested the borough; and at the last election was re-elected by a large majority in conjunction with Mr. Brassey. He was a Liberal, and formerly opposed to the ballot, but in 1855 and 1856 supported that measure; voted for Maynooth, and the admission of Dissenters to Universities.

MR. JOHN BRUCE, F.S.A.—In Mr. John Bruce, whose death occurred suddenly the other day, the world of literature has sustained a loss. He was a native of London, where he was born in the year 1802, so that he had attained the sixty-seventh year of his age. He received his early education partly at private schools in England, and partly at the grammar school of Aberdeen. He was brought up to the study of the law, but retired from the practice of that profession about thirty years ago. From his youth he had been led to take an especial interest in mediæval literature, and accordingly he was one of the earliest active members of the Camden Society, for whom he edited, in 1838, "*The Restoration of Edward IV.*" This he followed up by "*The Annals of Elizabeth*," "*The Leicester Correspondence*," "*Verney's Notes on the Long Parliament*," "*Letters of Elizabeth and James VI.*" and "*The Correspondence of James VI. of Scotland with Sir Robert Cecil and others in England during the Reign of Elizabeth.*" He also edited "*Archbishop Laud's Benefactions to Berkshire*" for the Berkshire Ashmolean Society; and for the Parker Society "*The Works of Roger Hutchinson*," and "*The Correspondence of Archbishop Parker*,"—the latter in conjunction with the Rev. T. Perowne. Mr. Bruce was also a frequent contributor to the *Edinburgh Review* and to the *Gentleman's Magazine*, and was for some time editor of the latter periodical. He also contributed several important papers to the *Archæologia* of the Society of Antiquaries. More recently he had done good service by superintending the publication of a "*Calendar of the State Papers of the Reign of Charles I.*" Mr. Bruce had held various posts in the direction of the Society of Antiquaries and of the Camden Society; and he was for some years one of the trustees of Sir John Soane's Museum in Lincoln's-inn-fields. He had been a widower a few years before his death.

THE PRECENTOR OF WESTMINSTER ABBEY.—The death was announced on Wednesday morning of the Rev. John Clarke Haden, M.A., who has for many years past been known as an energetic London clergyman. He was educated at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, where he took his B.A. degree in 1827, and, having held some minor offices in the Church, was appointed in 1834 to the post of Priest in Ordinary to King William IV., and continued in the same office during the reign of her present Majesty. In the same year he was appointed to a minor canonry in St. Paul's Cathedral, and while discharging his duties in that capacity was, during one of the week-day services, fired at by a person in the body of the church, but escaped unhurt. This minor canonry he resigned a few years since. In 1839 he was nominated by the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's to the Rectory of Hutton, near Brentwood, and in 1846 was appointed to a minor canonry, with the precentorship, in Westminster Abbey, both of which, with his appointment at Court, he held up to the time of his death. The precentorship of Westminster Abbey will be conferred upon the Rev. S. Flood Jones, M.A., of Pembroke College, Oxford, minister of St. Matthew's, Spring-gardens, who has most ably discharged the duties for some years past in Mr. Haden's absence. The minor canonry which will become vacant (Mr. Flood Jones being already a Minor Canon) will be conferred upon the Rev. Gerard Ludlow Hallett, B.C.L., of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, Curate of St. George-the-Martyr, Bloomsbury.

THE CHRYSANTHEMUMS IN THE TEMPLE GARDENS.—The Temple Gardens are gay with chrysanthemums. Mr. Broome, the head gardener, it is known, has for many years devoted his skill and attention to the cultivation of this one solitary November flower. In doing so Mr. Broome has been especially the friend of the working man, as of all flowers the chrysanthemum is that one which is most cultivated in little suburban gardens or on window-sills in the working-class quarters of London. The show this year is above the average; it is earlier in time, and very superior in the colour and number of flowers exhibited. Amongst the novelties are some specimens from Japan—not round, full, and symmetrical, like our own plants, but wild-looking and bristling with sharp points. A fine crimson flower, labelled "Lord Derby," has been much looked at, and the general "crop" greatly admired, both for colour and form.

THE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS AND THEIR OFFICERS.—On Monday the committee of the whole board of the Metropolitan Board of Works held an inquiry, of upwards of six hours' duration, into the conduct of three of their officers as to the mode in which they had permitted the works for the Whitechapel Improvement to be carried out by the contractors for the works, the result of which was that it was resolved to recommend to the board at its next meeting to dismiss two of the officers and to censure the third. The contractors have likewise been called upon to remove the inferior materials and to take up all the so-called concrete laid over the vaults and subway, and to replace them with materials in accordance with the conditions of the specification. The discovery of the manner in which the works were being carried out is due to a member of the board, who happens to be a retired builder. One of the officers had previously sent in his resignation, on the discovery being made, but it was not accepted. An inquiry is also pending into the conduct of one of the clerks, who received £4 4s. for attending at the Marylebone Police Court to produce a book, which it is alleged he took out of the office without the knowledge of Mr. Pollard, the chief clerk. In the first instance only £1 was paid to him, upon which he wrote for and received 4s. more, to make the amount guineas. It has transpired that the subject discussed by the board while it sat for an hour and twenty minutes, on Friday, with closed doors, was the arrangements to be made with respect to a loan of two millions under the provisions of the Metropolitan Loans Act of last Session.



and she never went with him to church, but as she was a neighbour and they were good friends he had given her a ride in his cart from market. When he left Mr. Barry a subscription was got up for her. She told him that she had £80, but she wanted something more, and he gave her £5. She

A "DUTCH BUTTER FACTORY."—Richard Brown, aged nineteen years, and described as a labourer, was brought before Mr. Paget, at the Thames Police Court, on Monday, charged with being concerned with three others not in custody in breaking into the factory of John William Goedbloed, and stealing 61st. of suet, value £10. The evidence went to show that the prosecutor's factory was entered last Saturday evening, and that four men were seen taking fat from the premises and putting it into a large truck. The prisoner had been running very frequently between a Dutch butter factory and a masure factory, and he was hanging about the Dutch butter factory for eight or nine days previously. The truck and 61st. of fat were seized. Mr. Paget asked what was meant by a Dutch butter factory? A Witness: "Yes, Sir, they make butter in the factory of the pro-

**A KISSING CASE.**—Charles Puzzala, of Charles-street, Hatton-garden, was charged at Clerkenwell Police Court, on Tuesday, with assaulting Jane Pearson. The complainant stated that on Sunday, Oct. 17, she was in a neighbour's house in Charles-street, Hatton-garden, having tea, when the defendant came in and sat down on her lap. She

SCOTCH SEQUESTERINGS.—P. M. ALLAN, Dundee, doctor of medicine.—R. BARKIE, LL.M., Leamark, carrier.—A. DAVIDSON, Edinburgh, grocer.—W. ELLIOT, Danfermlie, grocer.—G. GILCHRIST, Old Kinn, builder.—T. GRANT, Campbellton of Ardaraier.—J. MACKAY, Edinburgh.—J. E. SPALDING, Holmston.—D. B. TENNANT, Stewarton, farmer.



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